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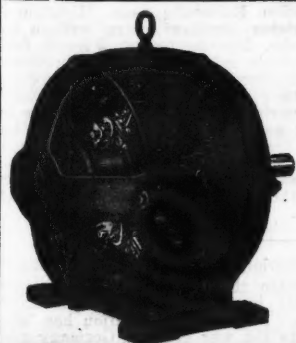
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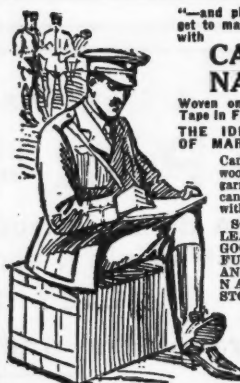
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THE NAVY.

MAIL ADDRESSES, VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY.

For the convenience of those wishing to address mail to the vessels of the United States Navy, we publish the following official list giving post office addresses. Mail addressed "U.S.S. —, care of Postmaster" etc., as noted, will be forwarded by the Post Office Department.

Address mail for the Scorpion "in care of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Address mail for the Hannibal "in care of the Postmaster, New Orleans, La."

Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Alabama, Albany, Allen, Ammen, Amphitrite, Annapolis, Arctus, Arizona, Arkansas, Aylwin.
Bagley, Bailey, Balch, Baltimore, Beale, Benham, Biddle, Birmingham, Blakely, Burrows, Bushnell.
Cassar, Cassin, Castine, Celtic, Charleston, Chester, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbia, Connecticut, Conyngham, Culgoa, Cumberland, Cummings, Cushing, Cyclops.
Dahlgren, Davis, Delaware, De Long, Denver, Des Moines, Dixie, Dolphin, Downes, Drayton, Dubuque, Duncan, Dupont, Eagle, Ericsson.
Fanning, Florida, Foote, Flusser, Fulton.
Georgia.
Hancock, Hartford, Henley.
Illinois.
Jarvis, Jason, Jenkins, Jacob Jones, Jouett, Jupiter.
Kanawha, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky.
Lamson, Lebanon, Leonidas, Louisiana.
Macon, Macdonough, Machias, Maine, Marietta, Mars, Maumee, Mayflower, McCall, McDougal, Melville, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Monaghan, Montana, Perkins, Petrel, Porter, Potomac, Prairie, Preston, Prometheus, Proteus.
Reid, Rhode Island, Roe, Rowan.
Sacramento, Sampson, San Francisco, Seattle, Shubrick, Smith, Solace, Sonoma, South Carolina, Sterling, Sterett, Stewart, Sycamore.
Tacoma, Tallahassee, Terry, Texas, Thornton, Tingey, Tonopah, Trippe, Truxtun, Tucker.
Uncas, Utah.
Vermont, Vestal, Vesuvius, Virginia, Vixen, Vulcan.

Wadsworth, Wainwright, Walke, Warrington, Wheeling, Whipple, Wilkes, Winslow, Wisconsin, Worden, Wyoming.
Yankee.

C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, L-8, L-9, L-10, L-11.

Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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Chattanooga, Cheyenne, Cuyama.
Farragut, Fortune, Frederick.
Glacier.
Hopkins, Hull, Huntington.
Intrepid, Iroquois.
Lawrence.
Marblehead.
Nanshan, Nero, New Orleans.
Oregon.
Paul Jones, Perry, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pueblo.
Raleigh.
San Diego, Saturn, Shaw, South Dakota, St. Louis, Supply.
Vicksburg.
Yorktown.
F-1, F-2, F-3, H-1, H-2, K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8.

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Abarenda, Ajax.
Bainbridge, Barry, Brooklyn.
Chauncey, Cincinnati.
Dale, Decatur.
Elcano.
Galveston.
Helena.
Mohican, Monadnock, Monocacy, Monterey.
Palos, Pampanga, Piscataqua.
Quincy.
Samar.
Villalobos.
Wilmington, Wompatuck.
A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3.

"Cards of Honor" have been provided for display outside every house in the United States which has a man serving his country in the U. S. Marine Corps. These cards bear the following announcement in letters of scarlet: "A man from this house is serving in the United States Marine Corps." The first consignment of these cards was issued in New York last week and the men who were accepted for service received copies, which

were turned over to their relatives or the friends with whom they resided.

In the January-March issue of The Field Artillery Journal the article on "Yale at Tobyhanna," written for The Yale Alumni Weekly by Capt. Robert M. Dandford, F.A., U.S.A., is reprinted, together with another article on the Yale Battery written for the same publication by Sergt. Major Edward B. Reed, 10th F.A., N.G. Conn., entitled "What the Service Meant to the Men." Sergt. Major Reed, when he is not soldiering, is professor of English at Yale University. Major C. DeP. Chandler, S.C., U.S.A., contributes an illustrated article on "Military Observation Balloons"; some "Contemporaneous Notes on Belgian Artillery," are written by George Nestor Tricoche, late lieutenant, French foot artillery; and an extremely interesting article on "New Field Artillery Classification," is an anonymous contribution. "How a Battery Was Supplied Under Fire," by "Paul W.," is a description of a recent experience in the French campaign; an article is reprinted from "La Nature" on "Modern Gun Carriages"; and there is a description by the War College Division of the General Staff on the "Organization and Training of the New Armies," devoted to the recent experience of Great Britain in this respect.

On April 17 the Netherlands Minister officially notified our Department of State that his Government would observe strict neutrality in the war between Germany and the United States. A similar notification has been issued with reference to the war between Germany and Cuba.

Despite the German submarine campaign, American exports in March reached a value of \$551,278,000, which has been exceeded only once, last January, the best month in the country's history. Imports of \$270,484,000 set a new American record. Foreign and domestic bureau statistics announced on April 23 show the country's foreign trade increased in March \$156,000,000 over February totals. Exports for the nine

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months ending with March were valued at \$4,634,900, against \$2,995,500,000 for the corresponding period in 1916, and \$1,931,100,000 in 1915. Imports for nine months ending with March were valued at \$1,818,320,000; at \$1,504,663,000 in 1916 and at \$1,213,614,000 in 1915.

LAUNCH OF THE U.S.S. NEW MEXICO.

The 32,000-ton battleship *New Mexico* was successfully launched at the New York Navy Yard, in the Borough of Brooklyn, at 9:55 a.m., on April 23, under the direction of Naval Constr. George H. Rock, U.S.N., who had charge of her construction, assisted by Naval Constrs. John A. Spilman and H. E. Rossell, U.S.N. Other departments of the yard also contributed their full share of work.

The huge vessel slid down the ways into the water in the most perfect manner. She was christened with a bottle of champagne by Miss Margaret C. De Baca, of Las Vegas N.M., daughter of the late E. C. De Baca, a former Governor of New Mexico. Miss De Baca proved a perfect bottle thrower and the bottle when it struck the steel side of the ship, on the starboard bow, was smashed to bits and the champagne wet the sponsor as well as the ship. Miss Virginia M. Carr, of Albuquerque, N.M., quickly followed the christening act of Miss De Baca by smashing a pretty piece of Aztec Indian pottery, in the shape of a gourd filled with water from the Rio Grande and Pecos rivers against the side of the *New Mexico*. Others in the launching party with Miss De Baca were Miss Helen Kelly, of Las Vegas; Miss Irene Molinari, of Portales, and Miss Hildegard Hurley and Miss Katherine French, of Santa Fé. Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., received the special guests. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt represented Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Senator A. A. Jones, of New Mexico, represented that state.

Just before the launch Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, U.S.N., offered prayer and a band played suitable airs before and after the launching. Just after the *New Mexico* was water borne, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt made a short speech, praising all those who took part in the building of the *New Mexico*; from the highest officers down to the mechanics and helpers. He thanked them in the name of Secretary Daniels for their fine work.

The most extraordinary precautions were taken to insure the safety of the ship and the yard generally. Police outside the gates kept all people away who had no passes and inside the yard bluejackets and marines were patrolling everywhere. In Wallabout Bay and out in the river Navy patrol boats kept the waters clear of craft. Tugs quickly took hold of the *New Mexico* after she entered the water and was borne up stream by the tide and she was towed alongside a dock where she will receive her boilers, engines, armor, guns, etc. The vessel is nearly seventy per cent. completed. She has a length between perpendiculars of 600 feet and her breadth on load water line is 97 feet 4½ inches. She has a mean draft of thirty feet, her length over all is 624 feet, and her full-load displacement is 33,000 tons. Her designed full-load draft is 31 feet and 1½ inches, and her estimated speed is to be not less than twenty-one knots. The engines of the *New Mexico* are to be of the electric drive type, and she will burn oil fuel. The total estimated indicated horsepower of her main engines on trial, is to be 27,500. Her complement is twenty-five wardroom officers, eighteen junior officers, twelve warrant officers, forty chief petty officers, 911 bluejackets and seventy-five marines. Her batteries were designed to be twelve 14-inch guns, twenty-two 5-inch rapid fire guns, anti-aircraft guns and four 6-pounders for saluting. She is equipped with four 21-inch submarine torpedo tubes. She will have two cage masts, and one funnel. Her keel was laid Oct. 14, 1915, and the contract price of hull and machinery was limited by Congress to \$7,800,000. The total weight of her machinery is estimated at 2,275 tons. It is hoped the *New Mexico* may be completed by the coming fall. The keel of the battleship *Tennessee* will be laid in the slip just vacated by the *New Mexico*. Both vessels will be practically sister ships.

Although it was stated in advance that the launch would be private, a large number of spectators were in the yard including many women and children who witnessed the launch from the ground on either side of the ship. The absence of the usual great crowd, however, was very noticeable. There were about 300 guests on the launching platform. The arrangements made for representatives of the press was the only unsatisfactory

incident of the launching. The newspaper men were limited to an enclosure on the east side of the launching platform with a double fence between the launching platform proper and the press enclosure, the distance between the two fences being about three feet. There was no officer detailed with the representatives of the press to give the newspapers such official data of public interest as it was considered proper to print. The representatives of the press, in fact, were isolated as if they were suspicious characters.

GEN. EDWARDS RETURNS FROM CANAL ZONE.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., recently relieved from command of the Panama Canal Zone, reported at the War Department on April 23. He expected to start for his new post—Boston—about April 28, to take command of the newly created Northeastern Department. Panama paid a high tribute to General Edwards in farewell before he left the Canal Zone. A special committee of the Panama Association of Commerce was appointed to express on behalf of the City of Panama regret at his departure and resolutions were passed by the association which said in part: This distinguished military commander has cultivated with this association the most cordial relations, and has lent it his valued co-operation in the development and welfare of the Panamanian nation, for which reason he has made himself deserving of appreciation and general esteem. The association laments the departure of General Edwards, Commander of the troops on the Canal Zone; it expresses acknowledgment of the proofs of special deference he has shown towards the corporation during his sojourn on the Isthmus and wishes him personal happiness and that the good relations existing between the association and General Edwards be maintained in the future in the same spirit of frank and sincere friendship.

General Edwards in a letter to Senor Raymond Valdes, President of the Republic of Panama, dated April 10, 1917, said: "I have the honor to inform you that I have been designated by the President of the United States as the officer to assume authority and jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal, its adjuncts, appendants and appurtenances, and the control of the government of the Canal Zone. I desire to interfere with the ordinary machinery of government of the Panama Canal and Zone as little as is consistent with proper defense; and for the time being, the said machinery, functions and officers will not be disturbed. I am not unmindful, as you know, of your recent proclamation, amounting practically to a decree of alliance; and I desire to express in these serious times my expressions

of good will and desire for co-operation in all matters affecting the mutual purposes and duties of our countries."

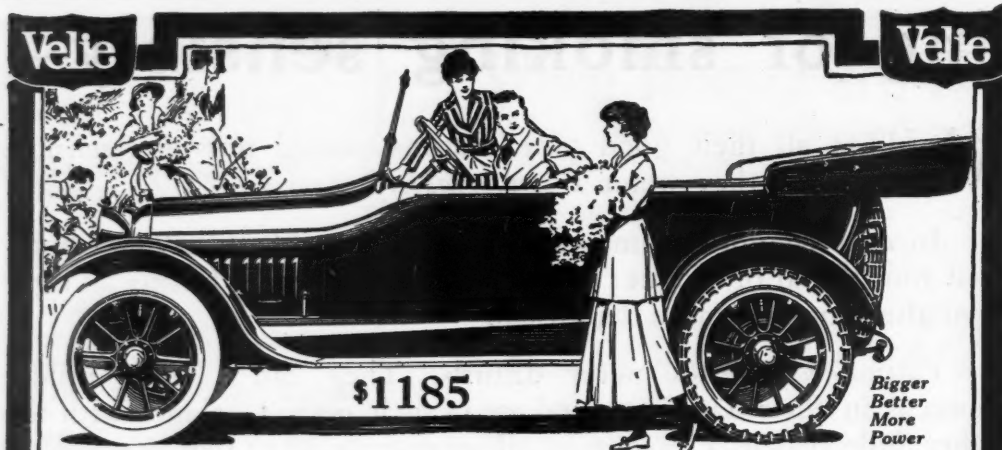
In his reply President Valdes said: "I congratulate you cordially, Mr. General, on the merited distinction of which you have been the recipient from the first mandatar of the American nation, and, convinced that the most complete unity of views and of actions between us is necessary to ensure the defense of the Canal and that of the Isthmus of Panama, I offer you in turn the loyal and sincere assistance of my government for the common ends of the two countries and the safeguarding of our mutual interest."

THE ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Entrance of the United States into the war has made the needs of the Army Relief Society so urgent that for the first time a public appeal was issued on April 21 for all the assistance that can be given. The appeal was widely noted by the New York papers, the *Evening Post* saying: "This society has carried on its work hitherto without any of the publicity such as has attended the raising of the various war-relief funds for European belligerents, but now the imminence of a far greater call upon its resources has made necessary an appeal for help in its work on behalf of the dependents of the men of the Regular Army. The appeal is made coincident with the announcement of the regular annual meeting of the society on April 25, at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont. Contributions, however small, are gratefully acceptable to the society and are always acknowledged. Every cent collected goes to the families of the Regular Army men, as the society has no paid secretaries or helpers, no overhead expenses of any kind. Checks should be made payable to Mrs. Richard C. Colt, 430 Park avenue.

"The society was formed in 1900, and its work has been carried on since then, mostly by Army men and women, independent of the general public, although the budget for this year provides for the disbursement of \$25,000. Contemplated increases in the Regular Army will mean a great increase in the relief work, which actual fighting will multiply many times over."

In its appeal the society says: "It is the Regular Army on which the country relies to safeguard its national interests and protect its liberties in times of peace as well as in times of war. The general law of the United States allows a pension of but \$30 a month, or \$360 a year, to the widows of the highest officers of the Army. The scale decreases with the rank until we find the widow of the enlisted man receiving but \$12 a month. For each child the sum of \$2 a month is allowed. It was to supplement this meagre allowance that the



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Army Relief Society was formed. The time has come when the American people should take a more active and intelligent interest in the Regular Army of the United States. The work of the Army Relief Society should appeal to every patriotic American.

"The widows and children of the men of the Regular Army are invariably anxious to become self-supporting, and usually prefer, if possible, to accept loans which they can repay. The following letter is typical of the sturdy American self-reliance of the Army widow. She, the mother of a boy who was helped to take a course in electricity, writes as follows to the chairman of the education committee:

"He is now working, and as he gains experience will be advanced to a better position. The Army Relief has given him the means of providing a fair living, and now I will ask that this assistance be withdrawn. It has been a boon to us, for without it we would have been in actual need, but I feel it would not be honest to take this help longer than is absolutely necessary. I have only to repeat my sincere and heartfelt gratitude for the kindness and help extended to us."

Eighty prominent business and professional men met on April 23 in New York city to plan for the raising of \$3,000,000 to erect buildings and pay the salaries of Y.M.C.A. workers at the various military camps in which it is expected that more than a million men will be gathered. At the meeting, which was called by John R. Mott, general secretary of the international committee of the Y.M.C.A., it was decided to raise \$1,000,000 in the New York city district and apportion the remainder among the various states. "It should be borne in mind

that it makes no difference how many troops we send to war or when we send them," said Mr. Mott. "That has nothing to do with this work, for our camps here are going to be established anyway, the men will be placed in them and drilled, so that this feature of looking after the physical, social and moral welfare of the enlisted men is all important, regardless of how much participation we will take in the warfare on the other side. The experience of the European camps has been that the greatest danger in the morale of the men has been during the monotonous months of their preparation." William Sloane was selected as chairman of the National War Work Council, George W. Perkins as chairman of the finance committee, Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, and John R. Mott, general secretary. The address of the council is the building of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., 124 East Twenty-eighth street, New York, N.Y.

RETROACTIVE PROMOTION DECISIONS.

The Court of Claims has now rendered final decisions in two cases which settle conclusively the construction by that court of the Act of March 1, 1913, providing that officers of the Navy advanced in grade or rank shall be paid from the dates stated in their commissions. These cases were argued by the firm of King & King for the officers and Mr. R. P. Whitely for the United States.

In one of these cases, a medical officer had failed on his first examination for promotion and, after passing his second examination, was commissioned to date from the first occurrence of the vacancy as if he had passed his original examination. The court in a previous opinion held this practice unauthorized and refused

to give judgment from the date stated in the commission. A new commission was thereupon issued to him and the court now awards him judgment from the date stated in his new commission, which was six months later than that stated in the old.

In another case, that of a line officer, Lieut. Comdr. John Downes, U.S.N., the officer failed physically on his original examination but the disability was removed by treatment. It is held that a physical disability subsequently removed constitutes no ground for suspension of an officer's promotion and that he is entitled to be paid from the date of the first occurrence of the vacancy. A circumstance which complicated this case was that while a lieutenant, the officer received a small sum as additional pay for service as aid to a rear admiral. His promotion to the grade of lieutenant-commander was held to be properly made retroactive from a date prior to the performance of his service as aid. In previous decisions the court has held that no officer above the rank of lieutenant may lawfully receive pay for services as aid. The court in this case holds that the payment for service as aid being properly made when the services were rendered must now stand and can not be deducted from the increased amount due the officer for pay as lieutenant-commander.

ADMIRAL USHER OUTLINES AIR DEFENSE.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., commandant of the Third Naval District, has submitted to Alan R. Hawley, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, co-operating with the commandant in the organization of the National Reserve forces, a basic plan suited for the aerial defense of the fifteen naval districts. Admiral Usher deplores the fact that the Navy has no air service in the districts and that the one aeronautic station, that at Pensacola, Fla., is not even adequate to train naval aviators needed for the airplane mother ships of the fleet. He describes the duties that aviators would have to perform in the naval service.

For efficiency the Admiral says there should be ten aeronautic stations in the Third Naval District, to be located as follows: Two bases, one at Sandy Hook and the other at Montauk Point; a station at Bay Shore, where the Naval Militia has already established a station; one at Port Washington, where the America-Transatlantic Company's station is now situated; one at Amityville, L.I., where the hangars of the Sperry Gyroscope Company are; at Ocean Beach, N.J.; Rockaway or Manhattan Beach or Massapequa; at New Haven and at Southampton. Until dirigibles and observation balloons are obtained Admiral Usher points out that the territory to be covered by each station will be covered by units consisting of one aviator and one observer, having at their disposal three airplanes, one of which must be always in flying order. Each unit is expected to fly about 200 miles each day when the weather permits.

"As at present the daylight lasts about twelve hours, there would be required twenty-four units to patrol the channel course, a unit starting every half hour," the report continues. "That would necessitate having twenty-four units with three machines to each unit or seventy-two machines in all. The same is true at the Montauk Point station, which would patrol part of Block Island Sound and go as far out to sea as possible to look out for hostile submarines. The smaller stations, the duties of which are essentially to search the bays for submarines and convoy coastwise shipping, would need a smaller number of units, unless the call for aerial patrol and conveying was heavy. Until dirigibles and observation balloons can be obtained, the entire work must be done by airplanes.

"A single dirigible of the Zeppelin type could patrol the channel from Sandy Hook to the fiftieth fathom curve, which is eighty-five miles out at sea, better than the seventy-two seaplanes. But no number of small scouting dirigibles could do that same work, excepting in the best of weather conditions, because the small dirigibles would be carried away by or could not travel against the average wind to be met along the channel. The Sandy Hook and Montauk Point stations should be most complete, their equipment including the seventy-two airplanes required to maintain a steady patrol for twelve hours daily, and at least two dirigibles and two observation balloons. The other six stations would require about twelve seaplanes each. The above is, to some extent, based on the British and French experience. At the beginning of the war Great Britain had only eighteen aeronautic stations. To-day she has 107, one-fifth of which are large aeronautic bases. France has about 150 aeronautic stations."

Admiral Usher also discusses personnel and training. He believes the American airplane equals the best European product.

CIVIL ENGINEERS NEEDED FOR NAVY.

The Navy Department desires to secure at least six civil engineers for the Navy to fill existing vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer. Other vacancies will occur later. A circular giving full details of the examination will be sent to those interested. All papers and other information required of candidates for the preliminary examinations must reach the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Examining Board, Washington, D.C., by noon of May 8, 1917. The date of the final examination will be announced after the rating of the papers in the preliminary examinations has been completed. This examination will probably be held early in June.

A candidate who has passed his twenty-sixth birthday on Jan. 1, 1917, will not be eligible for examination. The candidate must be an American citizen; must have received a degree from a college or university of recognized standing, showing that he has satisfactorily completed a course in engineering; must have had not less than eighteen months' practical professional experience since graduation; and must be of good moral character and repute. The examination for assistant civil engineers will be open to candidates who have received an engineering degree from a college or university of recognized standing, regardless as to whether the degree is civil, electrical or mechanical. The fact that a man is married will not militate against his eligibility.

Some civil engineers express the opinion that it would be wise if the Navy Department extended the age limit to thirty years, instead of limiting it to twenty-six, as this, it is held, would permit men of more experience to take the examination. The Bureau of Yards and Docks announces that the age limit of twenty-six set forth will not be waived. It points out, however, that the Navy Department may in the future appoint a limited number of assistant civil engineers in the Naval Reserve Force, where all of the prerequisites for eligibility as set forth in the circular regarding age, etc., would not apply.

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ABOLISHING THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War in the course of his hearing by the House Military Committee on the bill authorizing temporary increase of the Military Establishment made this startling statement:

"All contracts of enlistment in the Regular Army, in the National Guard, and the additional forces will be for this emergency. When this emergency is over all contracts of enlistments will be over in the National Guard, will be over in the Regular Army, and will be over in the additional forces provided for."

Mr. Tilson: "That is, all contracts made under this particular act."

Secretary Baker: "To all contracts that are prolonged by this act."

Mr. Anthony: "Would not that paragraph give you power at the conclusion of this war to discharge every member of the National Guard and thus discharge that organization?"

Secretary Baker: "I think we ought to face the facts. All of the military forces under this bill would be discharged by an official declaration that the emergency was over—that is, the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the additional forces. It would then be up to Congress to reinstate the Regular Army and up to the states to reinstate the National Guard."

Mr. Anthony: "If you discharged every member of the National Guard the National Guard would then lose its identity and would go out of existence unless it were re-embodyed by Congress?"

Secretary Baker: "No, sir; reinstated by the states."

Mr. Anthony: "It would be destroyed?"

Secretary Baker: "In that sense, yes."

It was further explained that by entering the Federal service National Guardsmen would be disfranchised in the seven states which disqualify officers and soldiers of the Army from voting.

Secretary Baker refused to commit himself to the policy of universal military training and service, holding, with the President, that this should be postponed until after the present emergency was over.

We would call the statement of the Secretary of War to the attention of the New York Evening Post, which says: "A call for volunteers, which would mean enlistment only for the term of the war, many of the recruiting officers say, would greatly increase the number of recruits both in the Army and the Navy." The Post says further: "Reluctance to enlist in the Regular Army and Navy on the part of many young Americans was indicated, officers at recruiting stations in New York said, by the first question which many well educated and desirable young men ranging from the age of twenty-one to twenty-five years ask: 'Is enlistment for the duration of the war only?' When these men are told, in the case of the Navy, that four years is the term of enlistment, they go away without further question."

"The Quartermaster General of the Army having already received more than the necessary number of applications for commission in the Quartermaster Office."

cers' Reserve Corps to meet all requirements," says a recent announcement from the office of Major General Henry G. Sharpe, "further authorizations for examination have been discontinued indefinitely."

WOODEN SHIPS VS. BATTLE CRUISERS.

One of the first tangle results of the conference that took place in Washington on April 12 between the British, French and United States naval officers regarding the participation of the U.S. Navy in the war is the suggestion that has been thrown out through the civilian press that we shall change our Navy program. The proposition is to shelve, for the time being, that part of our building program which includes the five battle cruisers and concentrate the building activities of the shipyards of the United States on the construction of the wooden merchantmen planned by the U.S. Shipping Board to aid in assisting our Allies to fight the German submarine menace. This proposition, it may be pointed out, was first put forward in the form of a question raised as to the advisability of such a plan. And it is curious to remark that it has attracted practically no attention from the country at large. The most significant thing about this lack of expression of public opinion is that it reveals, once more and in a very vital way, how indifferent the people of this country are as yet to the fact that the country is at war with a great military power.

"There is high authority for the statement," says the New York World, "that American naval officials were advised by Vice Admiral Browning, of the British navy, and other British and French naval officers who were in conference on co-operation and gave many suggestions for fighting German submarines, that the effectively armed merchantman is probably the best weapon for use against a submarine."

The argument put forth in favor of the building of wooden merchantmen and arming them to resist submarine attacks is that the undersea boat commanders usually fight shy of vessels that are effectually armed and manned by trained crews, preferring to take a chance against merchant ships. Three years' experience with fighting the submarines by the British, French and Italian navies has demonstrated the fact that the armed merchantman is one of the very best weapons for subduing the submarine menace, and it is out of this experience that the idea has been put forth by the foreign naval officers that our "fullest co-operation" could best be given through a great fleet of armed merchantmen. In addition to this, it is argued that the full capacity of our steel mills is engaged by our Allies for metal products and munitions, a statement that can be shaded off by the knowledge that many of the munitions contracts have been closed up of late, and also by the fact that Charles M. Schwab on April 23 offered the services of his great steel plant to the Government. Again it is pointed out that it will take at least three years under the most favorable circumstances to build the new battle cruisers, even if they were all laid down together at once. And ships as remote as that from the present emergency are not of any practical use in helping our Allies solve the problem of beating the submarines at their own game.

The grave question this raises is as to whether we are justified in making such a radical change in our Navy program in this contingency. The latest statistics of our foreign commerce show that the German submarines have not interfered with our European trade, for our exports in March have been exceeded only once in the history of the country, while the imports for the month set a new record for the country. This is not offered as a selfish reason; it is just put into the balance on the side of the facts concerning the submarine as a commerce destroyer. And it is the submarine that is the chief factor to-day in the world in the consideration of any program of naval operations and its corollary, naval building. Together with the menace of the undersea boat of to-day we must consider the menace of the national hatred of the United States that has grown up in Germany since the beginning of the war and which is not likely to lessen once we begin taking part in it in a military sense, though we may expect that this hatred will no longer be intensified by contempt. It is useless to blink the fact that we may have a long war ahead of us. We cannot afford to weaken our Navy by a single ship planned for it. To do so would be to negative all our preparedness, all the progress we have made toward such a Navy as should be one of the two essential military weapons of every first-class power.

To mark the entry of the United States into the war on the side of the Entente Allies, both Great Britain and France held celebrations, the first in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on April 20; the second in Paris on April 22. The British celebration consisted of a religious ceremony that was attended by 4,000 persons, including King George and Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family, Ambassador Page, who was accompanied by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., and representatives of all the American societies in London. One of the unusual features among the numerous processions to St. Paul's was a group of twenty-two veterans of the American Civil War. The Right Rev. C. H. Brent, Episcopal bishop of the Philippines, preached the sermon and the great assemblage sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." After the ceremonies were over Ambassador Page presented Admiral Sims to the King, the Queen and Queen Mother Alexandra. King George then drew Admiral Sims aside and talked earnestly with him for a few moments, expressing his pleasure that the British and American navies were working together in a common cause. The

American flag was flown from the tallest tower of the Parliament building, this being the first time any foreign flag was ever flown from that eminence. In Paris the celebration was called "United States Day" and began with breaking out an enormous American flag from the Eiffel Tower and a salute of twenty-one guns, our national emblem rising to the top of the flagstaffs of the City Hall, the government buildings and many buildings throughout the city at the same time. After a procession had visited the Washington and Lafayette statues and placed wreaths upon them, speeches were made in the City Hall and Ambassador Sharp was presented by the city of Paris with a bronze plaque representing "Liberty Enlightening the World," after the Bartholdi statue.

The work on the new wooden transatlantic freighters to be built by the U.S. Shipping Board to help our Allies defeat the operations of the German submarines has begun. Contracts for immediate construction of twelve of the new wooden ships have been let by the Government to a Jacksonville, Fla., shipbuilding company. Work on the vessels was to begin April 23 and more than 1,500 men are to be put to work simultaneously to rush the fleet to completion. To take care of the order the company has increased its water front holdings one-quarter of a mile. Keels of all the ships will be laid at the same time. The contract price amounts to more than \$3,500,000. The Lone Star Shipbuilding Company, of Beaumont, Texas, a concern being financed by New York capital, has commenced laying ways for seven standard wooden ships. Five hundred skilled workmen have been sent from Eastern cities to the Texas plant, and it is planned to raise this force within the next few weeks to 1,500 men. The designs for the wooden ships will, it is said, present a radical departure in construction. The new designs have been drawn by adapting the principles of steel construction to wooden vessels. This will effect both an economy in lumber and will give greater strength and carrying capacity to the vessels.

For those who believe nothing good is accomplished by war our past and recent experiences with Latin-American countries can be cited to the contrary. For years American and Latin-American publicists have been endeavoring to strengthen the Pan-American Union, but without any marked success chiefly owing to the inability of commercial interests in the United States to appreciate the requirements of doing business with Latin-American countries and to the doubt existing in several of the republics south of the Rio Grande as to the sincerity of our intentions regarding future attempts at dominance over them. But since the United States declared war against Germany the whole face of the situation in Latin-America has changed. Beginning with Cuba, republic after republic has joined forces with the United States in the world war, the two most striking manifestations of this being in Brazil and the Argentine Republic, where German interests have spread German propaganda for many years. The first three weeks of April have witnessed a closer and warmer rapprochement between Latin-America and the United States than have been achieved in all the years since the Pan-American Union idea was first put forward.

After a conference between the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury it was officially stated on April 21 that a number of the German and Austrian merchant vessels, lying in New York harbor will be utilized as barracks for the new Navy recruits. Such use will only be temporary, it is thought, and the recruits will be re-distributed as soon as the various naval stations have been prepared for their reception. Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, in command of the New York Navy Yard, reported that the congestion there was critical, despite the fact that he had been authorized to use an armory in Brooklyn. Recruiting for the Navy continues to approximate 1,300 a day and the authorized strength of 87,000 probably will be reached before the legislation now before Congress, to permit a further increase, is passed.

The Department of State on April 23, as advised by a telegram from the American Embassy in Constantinople, dated April 20, forwarded through the Legation in Bern, that the Imperial Turkish Government on April 20 informed the embassy that as the Government of the United States had declared itself to be in a state of war with Germany, the Ottoman Government's ally, it found it necessary to sever its diplomatic relations with the United States as from that date. American interests in Turkey have been confided to the Swedish Minister.

Between April 1 and April 22 a total of 27,745 recruits joined the Army, according to an official statement from the A.G.O. Enlistments have steadily decreased from the high-water mark set on April 17, however, and the chances of recruiting officers turning in 183,989 men within any reasonable time seem slim indeed. For the twenty-two days, even, Illinois led with 2,577 recruits, Pennsylvania was second with 2,382 and New York was third with 2,259. Indiana, with a quota of only 5,400 to be filled, returned 2,230 men.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and Bishop McGoldrick, of Duluth, called on Secretary Baker on April 23 and pledged their co-operation to furnish the new Army with chaplains.

In a discussion as to the problem facing dyestuff manufacturers in the United States in furnishing the peculiar dye indispensable for coloring Army cloth, a New York city expert in dyestuffs told the New York Times that the enterprise of American manufacturers in wresting world supremacy in dyestuffs manufacture from the Germans makes it possible for the new armies about to be summoned by President Wilson to be clothed in the familiar khaki-colored uniforms. Up to the outbreak of the war Germany was relied upon by the War Department to furnish the khaki dye. "Present activity in the direction of the mobilization of a much larger Army than this country has ever seen will undoubtedly call upon the mills to utilize their manufacturing capacity to the fullest possible extent to provide the necessary cloth for the uniforms that will be required," this expert explained. "An Army of 1,000,000 men means that at least 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 yards of regulation khaki flannel shirtings and mixed meltons for tunics and overcoatings will be required during the next twelve months, to say nothing of the exceedingly large yardage that will be called for in cotton khaki for summer uniforms, tents, wagon covers and other purposes. In addition to this, large quantities of cotton duck and denims will be needed for uses which are allied to the Army needs. The supply of dyestuffs is naturally the one question which has been causing the most anxiety. The former requirements of the Government as regards fastness were exceedingly stringent, but under the present conditions these have been modified to a considerable extent, and the only tests which are specified now are fastness to soap, soda and a light exposure of thirty days. Formerly cotton khaki was required to stand permanganate of soda, chloride of lime and muriatic acid tests, and these could only be fulfilled by the imported indanthrene colors. It is now possible to obtain khaki shades dyed by the use of strictly American made dyestuffs and dyewood extracts which will fulfil these Government requirements."

The second group of the ward buildings of the new Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, was finished in the first week of April. On Saturday evening, April 7, the buildings were thrown open to the public for inspection, and a group of employees of the hospital conducted visitors through the new buildings, explaining the various conveniences and giving them opportunity to see the advanced sanitary construction. The buildings were also kept open all of the next day, Sunday, when numbers of residents of the Canal Zone and Panama took the opportunity to visit them. The wards were spotlessly clean and their construction of concrete and tile is designed to preserve this cleanliness at all times. The buildings, erected on the northeast slope of Ancon Hill, within the grounds of the old hospital, were arranged to make the most of the views over the city of Panama and across the hills to the north and across the harbor and bay of Panama; and their location was designed to give them the maximum benefit of the breezes. The second group contains private rooms and maternity wards. The first group has been housing male wards. The two groups contain a total of 250 beds and fifteen cribs. Two other groups, each to accommodate 190 beds, are yet to be built, and there is to be a separate building for contagious diseases. Other buildings yet to be erected in the construction of the new hospital include an administration building, kitchen, general mess building and orderlies' quarters, superintendent's quarters, nurses' home, storage building, and garage, at an estimated cost aggregating, with the cost of demolishing the existing buildings \$1,225,000. The new admitting office, and the new laboratory for the board of health have been practically completed.

The National Geographical Society of Washington has issued a statement about the military and naval strength of Brazil. The southern republic's reserves and regular army constitute, it is said, a fighting force half as large as the total war strength of all the other South American countries combined. "Should Brazil be forced into the war with Germany her peace-time nucleus of an army (25,000 men) will be supplemented by a well-organized and thoroughly trained police force of 20,000 men equipped for military service," reads the statement. "The strength of the South American republic's reserve army is in excess of half a million men, while the total available unorganized strength of the nation is 4,300,000 from a population slightly less than one-fourth as large as that of the United States. For nine years Brazil has had in force a universal military service law, every Brazilian between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five being affected. The terms of service under this law require two years service in the ranks, followed by seven years in the army reserve, seven years in the territorial army, and eight years in the national guard. Reservists are called up for four weeks' training annually and are given rifle practice once a month. The territorial army's training varies from two to four weeks a year."

Contracts totaling approximately \$2,000,000 have been placed recently with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa., by the New York Shipbuilding Company for furnishing the necessary electrical equipments for the propulsion of the new U.S.S. Colorado and Washington, according to Shipping Illustrated. The equipments to be furnished are practically duplicates of that contracted for by the Navy Department for the U.S.S. Tennessee now building at the navy yard, New York. The four propellers, as in the case of the Tennessee, instead of being mechanically connected to driving engines or turbines, are to be driven by individual motors. The current for the motors will be furnished by two turbine generators. In addition to the main generating equipments and propelling motors, the contracts include auxiliaries for the main turbine generators and smaller auxiliary turbine generators for supplying light and power throughout the ships. Westinghouse electric motors also will be utilized for doing nearly all the work on board, from raising the anchor to steering.

Japanese shipbuilders cannot hope to offer serious competition to the United States so long as Japanese builders are dependent upon this country for both raw materials and finished steel, according to a recent statement of Tsutsumi, head of the Japanese department of Communications, says Shipping Illustrated. The statement reads: "It is not reasonable for any other nation to see menace in the progress of Japanese shipbuilding, for the reason that the industry here is confronted with a weakness which cannot easily be remedied. The Japanese shipbuilders themselves have no confident outlook on the future. Japanese shipbuilders here have many points in their favor, it is true. Their workmen are not so efficient as the workers in the West, but labor costs less. The big drawback, however, is their utter dependence upon foreign countries for raw materials. The annual

supply of steel or iron materials does not rise above 50,000 tons, whereas the business wants more than 200,000 tons a year of steel materials."

"Zeppelin raids over Paris and over England have," our Paris correspondent writes, "taught the Allies a useful lesson that will not be lost upon them. Great Britain now understands that her boasted 'silver belt' and her mighty dreadnoughts are no longer sufficient to insure the inviolability of her shores, and that to be worth any thing sea supremacy must be completed by superiority in the air. German dirigibles are performing very important work at sea in the Baltic and in the North Sea, where they are the worst enemies of British flotillas. No wonder, England is building on French plans rigid dirigibles confidently expected to excel the Zeppelins in size, speed and radius of action. As to France, which invented the spheric and dirigible balloons previous to doing pioneer work in aviation, she now regrets her former contempt for the Zeppelin gas bags and the exclusive attention she has devoted to the airplane. She has in service many dirigibles of the vulnerable and slow supple type."

"A member of the British war commission," is quoted by the New York Sun as saying in Washington on April 23, "that twenty German submarines and their crews were captured by the British on April 10, the day before the commission sailed. They weren't exactly captured either," said the Englishman. "They had been searching for a destroyed base for days, had been suffering for food and water, and when our boats picked them up many of the men were on the verge of starvation. The crews were quite subdued and gladly surrendered. England is getting a lot more submarines than you people in America have any idea of. The submarine commanders are having a rough time of it. Their bases are sought out and destroyed almost before they are established. The British know of certain bases, but they let them alone until the submarines are gone, then destroy them and leave the U-boats in a hole."

Five French army officers on their way to train Harvard University students in modern methods of warfare arrived in New York city on April 20. They were Majors Paul Azan and J. de Riviers du Morin, and Lieuts. Adolphe Dupont, Jean Girardoux and Andre Morize. Before the break in diplomatic relations, when war with Germany seemed certain, President Lowell, of Harvard, communicated with Ambassador Jusserand, inquiring as to the possibility of obtaining French officers, who had seen active service, to train Harvard men when war came. The arrival of the officers is in accordance with this request. All five have fought at various points along the French front and are well acquainted with trench and open warfare and with modern artillery methods. They will instruct the 1,200 members of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, at work under Capt. Constant Cordier, U.S.A.

The following order has been issued by the Secretary of War: "During the war, standard Pullman and tourist sleepers will not be used for the transportation of troops under ordinary conditions. Day coaches will be used on the basis of one officer to each double seat, and three men to each two double seats. This order to apply in all cases except journeys of unusual length covering more than one night and one day, which cases will be separately considered when they arrive. The above regulation is necessary owing to the limited number of sleeping cars available for troop movements and to the congestion that would arise on transportation lines if sleepers had to be collected for every large movement of troops. Moreover, by doing away with sleepers the number of cars necessary to handle the movement is decreased by one-quarter."

The Adjutant General's Office reports that there were 1,905 recruits accepted for the Regular Army for April 21 and 22 and 27,745 since April 1, the total quota being 183,098. The largest number of enlistments in the different states is as follows: Illinois, 2,577; Pennsylvania, 2,382; New York, 2,259; Indiana, 2,230; Georgia, 1,287; Texas, 1,249; Missouri, 1,110; Michigan, 1,072; Ohio, 1,070; California, 901; Kansas, 837; Iowa, 714; Massachusetts, 682; Kentucky, 676; New Jersey, 619; Louisiana, 590; Tennessee, 489; Oklahoma, 486; Alabama, 441; Minnesota, 432; Nebraska, 428. Other totals run down from 330 for Mississippi to fifteen for Vermont. The Southern states have recruited thirteen per cent. of their quotas and the New England states less than ten per cent.

Between 1,500 and 1,600 students at Yale University are taking a course of intensive training with the Field Artillery Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps established at that institution. Ten hours per week are devoted to drills and three hours per week to theoretical work. The principal drills include: The school of the soldier, calisthenics, the school of the cannoneer, signaling, gymnastics, swimming and general athletics. The theoretical work includes recitations in military hygiene, camp sanitation, first aid, military law, manual of courts-martial, field service regulations, topography and map reading, Field Artillery drill regulations and gunnery. This work is under the direction and control of Capt. R. M. Danford and W. C. Potter, U.S.A.

The "back-to-the-farm" movement has reached even the Army, it would seem. The following memorandum was sent on April 23 by The Adjutant General to all departmental commanders: "It is highly important in the present circumstances that the country should have the largest possible supply of standard food products. To this end the Secretary of War directs that you have ever available piece of ground on military reservations under your command cultivated. It is recognized that due to the absence of troops from posts, the best results cannot be obtained at this time, but the Secretary of War urges that the Army make special efforts to do its share in increasing and conserving the food supply of the country."

Noting the reference to "Bessemer pig," in connection with the government armor plant to be established at Charleston, W. Va., Major Rukard Hard, Engineer Reserve Corps, U.S.A., who is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and American Iron and

Steel Institute, writes: "You state Bessemer pig is the trade term for pig iron which contains less than one per cent. of sulphur. Phosphorus is the governing factor to determine whether a pig iron or a steel is or is not Bessemer. Standard acid Bessemer pig iron cannot contain in excess of one-tenth of one per cent. phosphorus and under standard specifications it cannot contain in excess of five-one-hundredths of one per cent. of sulphur."

The joint Army and Navy Board urges the provision of 40-foot channels for the defense of our ports. The report calls for a channel to the sea forty feet deep at mean low water for the naval stations at New York, Norfolk, Puget Sound, Hunter's Point, San Francisco and for a 35-foot channel for the stations at Boston, Philadelphia, San Diego and Mare Island. The General Board of the Navy calls for a minimum depth, as soon as it can be provided, of thirty-five feet between New York Harbor and Long Island Sound, with an ultimate depth of forty feet. Furthermore, the Navy asks for locks at least 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide, with forty feet over the sills.

As a result of laws passed by the legislature of the state of New York under the guidance of Governor Whitman, there are now 1,000,000 boys and girls in the state of New York who are receiving physical training under the law, and there are 250,000 young men of proper age who are receiving military training, or will be receiving it, as soon as sufficient number of military instructors can be obtained. Governor Whitman deserves great credit for securing the passage of the bill putting this work in force which may well serve as a model for other states that are as yet lacking in legislation of this character.

Authority has been given to the officer commanding the U.S. Coast Guard in New York city to enlist fifty recruits as a special training class for one year's service. They will be sent first to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., to undergo two months' intensive training, and after qualifying they will be sent in drafts of ten to the different cutters which are engaged in patrol duty. There the young men will be instructed in knotting, splicing, reefing and other seafaring duties in addition to the rudiments of navigation and the handling of guns under 6-inch caliber.

The Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be enlarged to keep pace with the growth of the military establishment, it is officially stated. John R. Mott, secretary of the Association's International Committee, already has been in communication with the War Department regarding this matter. He expects to have a representative of the Y.M.C.A., for every 1,000 men and to expand the organization of brigade tents and motion-picture theatres until adequate for an Army of one million men.

Governors of all the states have been invited to send delegates to a National Defense Conference called to meet in Washington, May 2, for the purpose of co-ordinating all the municipal and state measures already taken and to determine what others are necessary. The Secretary of War, as chairman of the Council of National Defense, issued the call. Particular attention will be paid at the conference to the laws relating to food control, transportation and other questions of military importance.

A Washington office of the Society of Automotive Engineers will be opened in the Munsey Building in connection with the Council of National Defense as soon as arrangements can be made. The society is well pleased with the results of its co-operation with the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., as shown by the specification of the one and one-half and three-ton military trucks issued recently. The Truck Standards Division of the Standards Committee has assisted the quartermaster's staff in revising these specifications.

Ex-President Taft explaining the action of the Red Cross in declining to remove the word "neutrality," from its emblem said: "The neutrality to which our emblem refers is not that of political indifference, but the neutralization of the sick and wounded under the Treaty of Geneva. It guarantees humane treatment to the wounded and confers a certain immunity upon the personnel and material employed in the sanitary service."

The Record and Pension Bureaus of The Adjutant General's Department soon will be moved into new quarters in the old Postoffice Building at 7th and E streets, Washington, D.C. This is only one of the many changes planned because of the great increase in the staffs of the various bureaus necessitated by the press of work. Portions of the Medical Department will occupy rooms in the same building.

An officer of the Marine Corps writes: "I have been taking the JOURNAL for fifteen years and I want to express to the editor my feelings of gratitude for his excellent work. It has always been a wonder to me that any editorial department could publish every week of the year a journal which always properly reflected the opinions of its subscribers."

It is a noteworthy fact that the deposits in the savings banks of Russia have more than doubled since the outbreak of the present war, as have the deposits in other Russian banks. The total deposits in all Russian banks increased from 5,509,000,000 rubles in December, 1914, to 12,834,000,000 rubles in December, 1916.

Major C. N. Barney, U.S.A., in charge of the Army recruiting station at Denver, Colo., is to have the co-operation of a local committee of patriotic citizens in an endeavor to raise the 1,900 men that the War Department has called upon Colorado and Wyoming to supply within thirty days.

HEARING ON EMERGENCY ARMY BILL.

In the hearing of the Secretary of War on the Emergency Army bill before the Senate Military Committee it was explained that the age limit of forty for volunteer enlistment was a compromise between the thirty-five of the Regular Army and the forty-five of the National Guard. For the selection of the 500,000 of the first increment of drafted men 3,500,000 young men were immediately available. The age for drafting is fixed at twenty-five to avoid taking skilled workers and men indispensable in industry. It has been decided that the only way to secure men required is to take them as they come and to give men indispensable in industry or in science and honorable discharge and a button to indicate that they are still in the public service. As to the interference with agricultural pursuits it is believed that before the drafting is completed the planting work will have been done and the season would be well advanced. If it were found necessary men could be furloughed from the Army during the harvest season. In view of the superior importance of some industries it is suggested that some lines of industry be asked to suspend operations or to limit and modify operations in deference to the superior need of the country for greater activity in other industries.

Attention was called to the fact that there are a large number of citizens of foreign birth who have been through a universal training system abroad, and when the men have reported for training camps or schools it is proposed to select those having the most training and most available for active service. High praise was given to the second lieutenants from civil life who have had an intensive training of three months at Fort Leavenworth. Secretary Baker referred to a photograph of the class about to graduate as "an exceedingly impressive picture." Mr. Anthony said "they constituted the finest looking body of officers I have ever seen anywhere after three months' training." Replying to questions from the committee it was stated that these officers are the reserve of the Regular Establishment, and as such detailed as officers of the Regular Army are detailed.

As to the young men just graduated in advance at the Military Academy, Senator Caldwell said, "those men who are even in the third year have an education which equips them far above that of the average man we get from the average school or college." Secretary Baker stated that it had not yet been determined whether the 1918 class would be graduated in advance. He considered it a matter of importance to have in the Military Establishment men who have had the full four years of training or at least, as much of it as can be secured under the training at West Point. There are a great many men well trained in schools and colleges throughout the country. General Scott stated that there were 7,252 officers in the Regular Army besides 8,000 in the Officers' Reserve Training Corps and for the additional force of 500,000 men, 18,538 officers would be required. In the National Guard there are 9,847 officers.

As to a suggestion of Mr. Nichols that there should be a provision in the bill authorizing a man to raise a regiment and be commissioned to command it. Secretary Baker said, "Such a provision would be fatal to the efficiency of the force." Asked by Mr. Nichols whether people ought not to be allowed an opportunity to volunteer before there is any conscription, Secretary Baker promptly replied emphatically, "No, sir, I do not."

Mr. Caldwell asked: "Don't you think that the Anglo-Saxon idea of patriotism and service of country ought to be preserved in the statutory law of the land?"

Secretary Baker: "Frankly, I do not think so with regard to this emergency."

Mr. Caldwell suggested that Mr. Baker's ideas had been perverted by his association with officers in the Regular Army. To this Secretary Baker replied, "My experience with the Military Establishment has increased my respect for it continuously from the beginning."

Secretary Baker expressed himself as decidedly against sending troops to Europe until they were adequately trained first, "in the first place, they would be in the way, and, in the second place, and the more important reason, it would be useless slaughter and sacrifice."

There was an interesting discussion as to our preparations for war in the way of ordnance. Inside of eight months we will have everything required for one million men except "heavy ordnance and things of that kind." Some details as to this were presented in our issue of last week, page 1083. The Ordnance Department estimate that two and one-half years will be required for the ideal equipment of one million men with heavy artillery. Secretary Baker thought that a satisfactory equipment could be obtained in from fourteen to sixteen months. The time required for equipping the next 500,000 men would be shorter and still shorter for the third. We have 690,000 Springfield rifles and between 300,000 and 400,000 Kraggs. It is estimated that it will require about three months to get the conscription machine into action. The following colloquy occurred:

Mr. Kahn: "I presume that under your program of conscription you intend to take in colored troops also?"

Secretary Baker: "Undoubtedly."

Mr. Kahn: "And you will have separate regiments for them?"

Secretary Baker: "Undoubtedly."

Mr. Hull: "Why are you mustering out National Guard units at this time of stress?"

Secretary Baker: "We are mustering out no National Guard units at this time, but we are mustering out some Organized Militia, which either declined or failed to organize as National Guard under the National-Defense Act."

Secretary Baker explained that they could not run three shifts on the manufacture of rifles at the Springfield Arsenal because of the lack of mechanics. They contemplate running two shifts, and three if men can be had, but if every Government arsenal was run twenty-four hours a day it would still be necessary to buy rifles. It was explained that drafted men would be selected as juries are selected by putting names into a wheel and selecting according to lot.

Mr. Nichols subjected Secretary Baker to a critical cross-examination in defense of the volunteer system, but he did not get any comfort from the Secretary.

Mr. Caldwell made a suggestion, which was accepted by General Crowder, that the repealing clause of the bill should read:

"Sec. 12. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended for the period of the emergency."

Preliminary work on construction of one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world has begun at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., according to an official announcement made on April 23. The construction of a hangar which will house eight battle hydroairplanes is also under way. The new wireless station will have a

sending radius of approximately three-fourths of the distance around the globe. The aerial structure will be more than 700 feet high.

THE EMERGENCY BILL EXPLAINED.

In the Senate on April 21 Mr. Chamberlain gave an explanation of the bill to increase the Military Establishment, in which he said:

"In the provisions of the bill under discussion 'to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States' to meet the present emergency, advantage is taken of the provisions of the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916, to continue discretion in the President to raise the additional organizations authorized in that act for the Regular Army and to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of Sec. 111 of that act, to serve during the period of the existing emergency, any and all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserve; and to raise both forces to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law. If these organizations are completed, namely, all remaining increments added to the Regular Army, and raised to war strength, we will have in the Regular Army 11,942 officers and 287,846 enlisted men, and in the National Guard 10,956 officers and 320,982 enlisted men, a total for both forces of 22,898 officers and 614,738 enlisted men. To supplement this force it is proposed to raise by draft and to organize and equip an additional force of 500,000 enlisted men, to authorize the President to raise and begin training; of an additional force of 500,000 men; in addition to and for each of the above forces such recruit training units as may be deemed necessary. If all the forces authorized are raised by the President we will have a total of 1,614,000 enlisted men in organized regiments, brigades, and so forth, and an additional force of approximately 500,000 men undergoing training. The enlisted men required for the Regular Army and the National Guard are to be raised by volunteer enlistments until the President decides that these forces can not be effectively raised and maintained except by selective draft. The other forces are to be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively. So it would appear from this that the President has the power to organize the largest Volunteer Army that was ever raised in this country for any purpose."

"This draft is to be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five years, quotas to be in proportion to population. Those accepted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged. It is believed that all who desire to do so between the ages of 19 and 40 should have the opportunity of volunteering, and that the Regular Army and National Guard in the service of the United States will be raised to war strength by this system. To guard against the failure to obtain men under the volunteer system, however, and in order to insure that losses are promptly replaced by trained men, the recruiting battalions of the Regular Army and the National Guard are placed on the same basis as the recruiting battalions of the other forces provided in the act; that is, they are filled exclusively by drafted men. From the above outline it will be seen that the proposed act applies to all forces the principles of compulsory service now contained in the National Defense Act in section 79."

"In making liable to draft only those between the ages of 19 and 25 we will make available for selection for service only approximately 6,000,000 out of our 21,000,000 men of military age. It is believed that of the 6,000,000 included between the above ages 3,500,000 will be able to pass the necessary physical examinations, and that we will get a total approximately that number after all exemptions have been made. Of these 3,500,000 it will be seen that only a total of less than one half are taken, and for that reason selective draft is used between these age limits. It will be understood that should our armies become seriously engaged the remaining 2,500,000 will have to be trained to supply losses, and, if that is not sufficient, men beyond the age of 25 will have to be called to service."

"By taking men between the ages of 19 and 25 we are taking the very best material in the country for soldiers. Relatively few of these young men have contracted family ties, and for that reason there will be little expense to the Government in taking care of families of married soldiers."

"Young men of the age given have the highest possible recuperative power to recover from wounds and to resist the hardships and diseases incident to a campaign. The records of the War Department disclose that the Civil War was fought by young men between the ages of 15 and 23. That is, the great majority of the men who were utilized in that service on both sides were between those ages."

"It is provided in the act that no exemptions or exclusions shall continue when the cause therefor no longer exists."

"It is proposed to obtain the new officers for these forces as follows: The vacancies in the Regular Army created or caused by the addition of increments, as authorized in the law, which can not be filled by promotion, may be filled by temporary appointment for the period of the emergency or until replaced by provisional appointments made under the provisions of section 23, National Defense Act. Provision is also made that hereafter provisional appointments in the Regular Army made under section 23, National Defense Act, may be terminated when it is determined, in the manner prescribed by the President, that the officer has not the suitability and fitness requisite for permanent appointment."

"For the National Guard the officers will be taken with the organizations of which they now form part. For the forces to be raised solely by draft the President is given discretion to appoint the necessary officers, line and staff, for such forces and for organizations created by combining organizations of the Regular Army with organizations of the other forces authorized in the act, by ordering members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the National Defense Act; by appointments from the Regular Army, from the Officers' Reserve Corps, from the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, from those who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory; from those who have had honorable service in the Regular Army, the National Guard or the Volunteer forces; from the country at large; and by assigning retired officers of the Regular Army to active duty with such forces with their rank on the retired list, giving them the full pay and allowances of their grade, or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the Regular Army as commissioned officers in such forces. Provision is further made that the organization of the drafted forces shall be like that

of the corresponding organizations of the Regular Army. Officers with rank not above that of colonel are to be appointed by the President alone, and officers above that grade by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. I have heard it suggested that promotions are made only from the Regular Army, but this covers nearly every class of citizens."

"Five hundred thousand soldiers in division units will require 18,538 officers. There have already been listed in the Officers' Reserve Corps some 8,000 officers, of whom nearly 6,000 are listed as company and battalion officers. The remaining 2,000 are listed for service in the staff corps and departments. In addition I am informed that examinations are being continually held in all departments at which additional officers are being qualified. There are listed under section 53 of the National Defense Act 1,665 officers. The War Department has a first class source of supply of officers in the enlisted men of the Regular Army. Every first sergeant of a company in the Regular Service should possess training and ability to be able to step at once into the responsibilities of a company commander. I am informed that to date 7,376 non-commissioned officers have been reported as qualified. There are on file in the War Department hundreds of tenders of service. Many of these come from men who are too old or lack previous training, and therefore not qualified; but a hundred of these men have been listed to be commissioned now. The total number of prospective officers as outlined above is 17,141. This does not take into consideration that 1,022 officers of the Regular Army on the detached officers' list of reserve officers from the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, of whom an appreciable per cent. can be spared for the training of the new organizations, nor does it take into consideration all the graduates from educational institutions having military instruction or available men from the country at large qualified to be commissioned in the lowest grades."

"From this detailed statement it will be seen that we will be ready to start the training of the first increment of 500,000 men just as soon as the proposed registration is completed and these men drafted into the service. The places of non-commissioned officers going from the Regular Army or from the National Guard will be quickly filled by other men. After a few months this first draft should furnish all the additional junior officers necessary for the first increment, and so on with each successive increment. The National Defense Act placed us upon certain ground in its provisions to provide the necessary officers for this first increment."

"As volunteer recruiting for the Regular Service increases it will be necessary to add the increments provided by the National Defense Act. This gradual increase in the Regular Service will provide the best possible school of training for young men who desire appointment as officers and non-commissioned officers."

"The fact should not be lost sight of that the officers proposed to be used are of very limited experience, and it will require much training and intense application on their part and practical experience to bring them up to the standard required before they can be trusted to command troops in modern battle."

Mr. Chamberlain followed with the majority report from the Military Committee in favor of the bill. It presented a conclusive argument in favor of universal liability to military service and showed how completely the volunteer system has been discredited by experience. "It has never proved adequate and effective for national needs and will prove far less so now. It has no fundamental legal basis for its existence. The universal liability to render military service is based upon the fundamental concept of the relation of a freeman to the state."

Mr. McKeller, from the Military Committee, presented a minority report. He argued that drafting would prevent obtaining the service of citizens who had more or less military experience, ignoring the fact that abundant opportunity is offered for them all to volunteer. He complained that the additional Army would be composed of boys, which could be remedied if thought advisable by changing the age limit for those being drafted. He cited the traditions and history of our people as favoring volunteering and argued that volunteers were the better fighters. Concluding Mr. McKeller said:

"From our understanding of the testimony of Secretary Baker and General Crowder it is evident that under the present law volunteers may be received in the National Guard and in the Regular Army to the extent, probably, of more than a half million men, still it was also evident from their testimony that if the conscript bill passes without amendment it is not intended or expected by the War Department that these volunteers will be actually enlisted. On the contrary, it is expected to fill up the Regular and National Guard with the conscripted troops."

The minority report was signed by C. S. Thomas, Kenneth McKeller, James A. Reed, W. F. Kirby; G. M. Hitchcock concerning the report in part.

AVIATION NOTES.

The drain upon the officer-personnel of the Army caused by the war preparations now being made is strikingly illustrated by the recall to active service of Col. William A. Glassford, U.S.A., ten days after his retirement was ordered. Colonel Glassford has been detailed as departmental aeronautical officer of the Western Department. The Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., of which Colonel Glassford was head when he was retired on April 11, is at present under the command of Col. Alexander L. Dade, Cav., U.S.A.

Les Darcy, the Australian pugilist, enlisted in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps (Aviation Section) at Memphis, Tenn., on April 23. Lieut. Arthur R. Christie, U.S.A., in command of the station at Memphis, reported that Darcy obtained a perfect mark on his physical examination.

Tests of a new and very powerful type of searchlight, designed for use in conjunction with anti-aircraft defenses, were made at the Mineola, N.Y., aviation field recently. Preliminary reports contain the statement that watchers were able to "pick up" an airplane two miles away and follow it without trouble. One of the searchlights in use was of 1,000,000 candle-power, with a lens sixty inches in diameter.

"Camera rifles" are a recent addition to the training equipment used at the Army and Navy aviation schools. The instrument is designed to enable the embryo gunners to acquire accuracy in aiming at airplanes in flight without endangering the life of the aviator in charge of such machines. Instead of bullets the rifles have a specially designed photographic film upon which is imprinted—when the trigger is pulled—a picture of the objective. The cameras are adjustable to various ranges.

Students usually are astonished at the number of blanks developed from the results of their first trials, the least oscillation of the machine being sufficient to throw the aim "off." They quickly improve, however, and the invention is regarded with much favor by the instructors.

The student aviation school at Princeton University is now in active service, equipment in the form of a Curtiss biplane having been donated by an alumnus. Four other machines, also gifts of graduates, have been ordered. The school has facilities for only sixty students and, therefore, those in charge should be able to secure the best material from the more than two hundred applicants.

ORGANIZING AND TRAINING NEW ARMIES.

The article on the organization and training of the efficient armies now fighting in France and Belgium, as described in the War College paper from which we have already quoted, is so full of instruction for our guidance that we make these further extracts:

For the first time, England had at the beginning of war a staff with a high training in staff duties. The high state of efficiency in the field army was almost entirely due to the great improvements in organization and training, made since the South African war. This long-drawn-out war, in which what were then believed to be all the resources of the empire were pitted against a foe numerically very inferior, had awakened the army and, to some extent, the nation to the shortcomings of the old army system. The twelve years' interval had been well spent in organizing an army on some settled principle, in creating a general staff, and in improving the training of both officers and men. The number of officers who took a keen interest in their profession, who talked about it and studied its problems, instead of being in a minority, as was at times the case in the last century, was almost equal to their total number; and the opportunities given them to pursue military studies in the staff college at Camberley and Quetta, the cavalry school, the school of musketry, the schools of gunnery at Shoeburyness and Lydd, the ordnance college or the school of military engineering, had been greatly enlarged and developed. The training of part of the expeditionary force at Aldershot, under the commanders who themselves led it into action, was training such as never had been seen in England. The endurance and marching power, the skill at arms, the intelligence, and, above all, the morale of the soldiers of this fine body of men, had been brought to the pitch which enabled them to add another laurel to England's military record in the great retreat from Mons.

The high standard then set by the expeditionary force was that which those training the new armies had before them as an ideal. Naturally, it was in some respects an unattainable ideal. The expeditionary force had the country's best soldiers to train them; nearly all these had gone abroad, and so were not available for training the new recruits. Again, while the old army's training was a matter of years, the new armies had to get what training they could in hardly more than two months. There were also other great difficulties. But that the difficulties were in a great measure overcome is evident from the account which the new armies have given of themselves before the enemy.

In any account of the new armies' training, it is necessary to distinguish broadly between the earlier and the later stages of the war; the earlier stage corresponds roughly with the first seventeen months of the war, from August, 1914, to the end of 1915; the later stage from the beginning of 1916 onwards. In the first period, before the military service acts had come into force, the system of training, as was the case with recruiting, had perforce to be conducted very much on a hand-to-mouth policy. In the first place, until Lord Derby's group system was introduced in October, 1915, the numbers of recruits on any day could never be estimated beforehand, and those who came in had to be trained at once, so that the distribution of men into categories according to their stage of training was often impossible. Secondly, the need of men for strengthening the lines in the many fronts was so imperative that a very prolonged training was out of the question. Further, in those first seventeen months of the war the scarcity of equipment and of thoroughly efficient instructors was more marked than in the succeeding period. In a word, owing to the stress of circumstances during the first period the training of the new armies was necessarily not so well organized and systematized as in the second period.

With time the War Office was able to surmount the difficulty of providing sufficient quarters, arms, uniforms, boots and other equipment, and by the end of the year 1915 not only was the whole army as well shod and clothed as any had been before, but England was able very materially to help her allies with clothing and boots. Nevertheless, the long months of insufficient clothing and comparatively bad boots were a grave though unavoidable handicap in the early stages of training. That it was not a more serious handicap is a great tribute to the men's spirit.

The greatest difficulty which Great Britain had to surmount before being able to send out the large armies required to meet the well trained and well equipped German hosts arose from the depletion of cadres of officers fit to train these armies. The recruits came up fast enough, but officers and non-commissioned officers fit to train recruits normally require a much longer period of training themselves than those whom they have to instruct. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the greatest difficulty was found in training the millions who came to take the place of hundreds of thousands.

It is important to remember that period of anxiety in Great Britain was due to her absolute want of preparedness for war such as she is now waging. It is all the more necessary to remember it, since it helps to explain the inability to help in certain critical periods. England has now by unparalleled exertions developed a supply of guns and ammunition sufficiently to keep her men at the various fronts at something more nearly approaching their proper quota, to be able to train the men more effectively and even to supply her allies with some of their needs. But this consummation was long delayed.

How great the dearth of experts to train the new armies was may be imagined from the fact that at least one officer is required for forty men, and that before the war barely 300,000 men were fully officered, and that the army was increased by that amount within little more than a month from Aug. 4, 1914. To meet this dearth of training cadres various expedients were adopted. A nucleus of regular officers, left at the depots when the expeditionary force went overseas, proved of the utmost use in commanding new service battalions. This nucleus was spread out as thinly as possible so as to have at least one experienced man in every unit. Some 200 officers of the Indian army, home on leave, were retained for training purposes, and in the early days of the war ma-

terially helped this nucleus of regular officers in stiffening the officers' cadres in the service battalions.

In the case of the R.E., officer candidates for field units were recommended by the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and by the universities; for the railway companies candidates were nominated by the principal railway companies at home and abroad; tunneling companies of the R.E. had their officers largely selected by the mining institutions of Great Britain; labor battalions obtained contractors and contractors' agents for their officers. In fact, it is reported that for the R.E. the supply of candidates with suitable technical qualifications had always exceeded the demand. For the A.S.C. the Institute of Chartered Accountants and of Civil Engineers and large business firms were asked to recommend candidates; and among those who received temporary commissions are to be found business men, chartered accountants, experts in provisions and forage, men with knowledge of horses and motors, and men used to controlling large bodies of workmen. For the R.A.M.C. there has never been any difficulty in obtaining the vastly increased personnel required since the war began, the medical officers being all drawn from the ranks.

On Aug. 12, 1914, classes for instruction were organized at six centers under senior officers of the Officers' Training Corps; to these centers the junior officers granted temporary commissions were sent for a month before taking up their duties. But even this short period of training was abolished by Lord Kitchener, when he found that it entailed leaving new formations with hardly any subalterns; and during the remaining months of 1914 there was practically no special training given to infantry subalterns with temporary commissions. Early, however, in 1915 the system of a month's training for new officers was revived and extended, so that 2,610 officers a month could get some instruction before joining their units. A month's instruction even to the most zealous subaltern is obviously very little; all that can be said is that at the time this was the best that could be given. Gradually, as the war progressed, opportunities for training officers became more ample.

The needs of the expeditionary force were, in this case also, considered paramount; consequently very few experienced non-commissioned officers were left in the country; and there was considerably less field of choice for non-commissioned officers. The Army Council encouraged by every means in its power the re-enlistment of ex-warrant and non-commissioned officers as well as discharged soldiers up to the age of fifty to help in the training of the new armies. A great many of them did re-enlist, but some of the older ones, who had lost touch with the army and forgotten their drill, or had acquired unilitary habits, proved worse than useless; the rest, however, were invaluable. But these re-enlisted non-commissioned officers were a mere drop in the bucket.

HOUSE COMMITTEE NAVAL HEARINGS.

Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, U.S.N., and Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on April 24 to explain the necessity for immediate increase in the personnel of their arms of the Service. Secretary Daniels had asked for an increase from 87,000 to 150,000 in the authorized strength of the Navy and from 17,400 to 30,000 in the Marine Corps.

Admiral Palmer said the Navy would need during the war, crews of twenty men for each submarine chaser and from twenty to forty men on each of "ninety or more," merchant vessels. Five thousand men, he said, were needed for aviation, and full crews must be obtained for all auxiliary and reserve vessels. Urging an appropriation to make good deficiencies in the Navy's finances, Admiral Palmer said Navy recruiting would of necessity be stopped unless money soon were made available. Much of the attention of the committee was paid to obtaining quarters for prospective Navy and Marine recruits. Admiral Palmer favored the camp plan of keeping the men in tents. He asked immediate acquisition of the former exposition grounds at Jamestown Va. He suggested also purchase of a camp site sufficient for 30,000 men at Montauk Point, L.I.

Use for the German steamers which the Government has seized had been found, the Admiral said. He explained that Navy recruits would be kept on them, at least until the ships could be repaired. Admiral Palmer stated that the Navy had under consideration a plan to graduate the Naval Academy class of 1918—already advanced so that it will graduate in September—in next June. The Navy Department, he added, had under consideration a plan whereby all students at the Naval Academy might be graduated after a thirty months' course.

General Barnett said the morale of the Marine Corps would be affected seriously and the personnel offended if the Marines were not the first Americans to see service in Europe. The barrack system of housing Navy and Marine recruits was urged by the General. He contended that the tent system was much more expensive than wooden houses for the men and much less satisfactory.

THE SERVICE COAT AGAIN.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that we are about to raise a large Army we should adopt a comfortable and sensible service coat. The service uniform is our working uniform and it should first of all be comfortable and suitable for the purpose, neat in appearance and not injurious to the health of the wearer.

Our present pattern of service coat does not conform to these requirements. On account of the high, close fitting collar it is uncomfortable under all conditions and particularly so when worn on field service. The only collar that can be worn with any degree of comfort with this coat is a straight standing linen collar and even this is uncomfortable on account of the coat collar fitting over it closely and holding the linen collar rigidly. If worn over the collar of the flannel shirt it is usually too tight and is always too hot for comfort. It is injurious to health on account of interfering with the circulation of the blood and makes the throat tender, causing colds and other throat troubles.

The flannel shirt is the only one issued to the enlisted man and he is required to wear it at all times on field service. There is no way in which the coat can be worn comfortably over this shirt and if nothing is worn between the neck and the coat collar the latter soon becomes dirty, greasy, and unsightly as well as unsanitary. If worn without a shirt under it, the whole coat soon gets into this condition.

I have been informed by the officer in charge of fitting

clothing at this depot that at least three fourths of the trouble in fitting coats is caused by the collar being either too large or too small.

The English officer's service coat fulfills all the requirements of a proper service coat. It is comfortable, suitable for the purpose, neat in appearance and healthful. The shape of the collar makes it possible to wear the shirt under it in the normal manner and it is much neater in appearance than our service coat. The large pockets are particularly useful in the field.

The V shaped collar eliminates all the difficulties of getting a properly fitting collar. As a large number of the uniforms for the million or two of men we propose to raise will be made by civilian tailors who know nothing about fitting a standing collar on a coat, our difficulties in the matter of fitting will be greatly increased.

Men in civil life wear comfortable garments. Why should they be compelled to wear uncomfortable clothing when they come into the Service?

I have heard only two objections to this English coat. One, that it would be necessary to wear a shirt under it and the other that it is not "military." I do not consider the first worthy of reply. In regard to the second it depends on what is meant by "military." If this English coat is not "military," than our flannel shirt when worn without a coat is not "military"; our service hat is not "military." I believe that anything is "military" that adds to the comfort, health, appearance and efficiency of troops. The high collar is a relic of the days of armor and was used as a protection against sword and spear. There is absolutely no excuse for its existence at the present time.

If those officers who are responsible for the pattern of our uniforms were compelled to wear it at all times I believe there would soon be a change.

There is no reason why we should be compelled to wear breeches and leggings or boots at all times as though at any time we might be required to mount a horse. Why should a doctor be compelled to wear leggings while attending his patients? In fact, why should any one be required to wear them in garrison except when on mounted duty?

I believe that we should abolish the service cap and wear the hat at all times with the service uniform. We have so many kinds of head gear now that it takes a small trunk to carry them. I also think that the enlisted men should be issued a cotton shirt, either olive drab, or blue chambray for summer wear in garrison.

C. E. STODTER, Major, Cavalry.

THE ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Under Act of Congress August 29, 1916, that class of employees of the War Department formerly known as headquarters clerks were made Army field clerks, removed from the Civil Service and made a part of the Army, but without any designation as to rank. It is my belief that as members of the Army a rank should be designated for the various grades, that a Corps should be established, to be known as the Army Field Clerks Corps, and that a uniform should be prescribed. We are at present recognized as officials in the military service, but without any status other than Army Field Clerks; although we belong to the Army according to law, we still wear the civilian dress.

I believe it would be to the best interests of the Service if the Army field clerks and Field Clerks Corps were organized into one corps to be known as the Army Field Clerks Corps, and that the thirty-nine messengers (now civil service employees in the service of the War Department in the field) should also become a part of that corps, and that we should all be rated if practicable along the following lines:

Army field clerks at \$1,000 and \$1,200 per annum to be second lieutenants, Army Field Clerks Corps; at \$1,400 and \$1,600, to be first lieutenants; at \$1,800 to be captains; at \$2,000 or more to be majors. Field clerks Q.M. Corps to be graded according to salaries along these same lines.

Headquarters messengers (thirty-nine in all) to be known as Army field messengers. They now receive but \$60 per month, which is very inadequate, and I believe should receive \$70 and \$75 per month and be graded as follows: During first three years \$70 per month and to be rated as privates, Army Field Clerks Corps, during the first, then to be promoted to corporal; one at each headquarters of the Army to be made sergeant, in the capacity of chief messenger. After three years they should receive at least \$75 per month.

Grading in this manner would not incur any expense to the Government other than the small increase of pay for the messengers. A uniform suitable for the respective grades should be specified, and we would without further question enjoy only the privileges in accordance with our respective ranks.

ARMY FIELD CLERK.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS TENDER OF SERVICE.

The following letter has been sent in reply to the tender of services by the Duc d'Orleans, referred to last week:

Department of State, Washington, April 17, 1917.
Col. John P. Nicholson, Recorder-in-Chief, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Philadelphia.

Sir: The Department has received by reference from the White House your letter of the 9th instant to the Secretary to the President, enclosing a telegram from the Duc d'Orleans, in which he tenders his services to this Government.

In reply I have to say that while regretting that the use of the services of the Duc d'Orleans would not seem to be required, the Department nevertheless appreciates very highly the Duc's proffer and would be gratified if you would make this appreciation known to him. I am, sir, your obedient servant, for the Secretary of State.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Assistant Secretary.

KANSAS PASSES MISSOURI'S RECORD.

U.S. Army Recruiting Station, Wichita, Kas.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 31, I note the following: "All Regular Army enlistment records were broken by a postmaster in Point Pleasant, Mo., a town with a population of ninety-nine, the postmaster reported four applicants, three of whom were accepted."

Allow me to quote from the records of the Wichita recruiting district, which, I think, can be compared favorably with any record so far established. The postmaster at Paradise, Kansas, a town with a population of 200, reported six applicants, five of whom were accepted. The postmaster at Severy, Kansas, a town of 608, personally conducted seven applicants to the office at Wichita, all of whom were accepted. The postmaster

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at Barnard, Kansas, 425 population, reported 6 applicants, all of whom were accepted.

EDGAR A. SIRMAYER,
Major of Cavalry, Recruiting Officer.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports April 20-26.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The British offensive in the region of Arras entered a new stage with the delivery, on April 23, of another violent British attack east of the city, along the banks of the Scarpe. This attack was directed against positions lying in a general north and south direction, at a minimum distance of three miles in the rear of the original fortified line carried by Haig's troops in the assault of April 9. The German line between Lens and its turning-point eastward was marked on April 23 by the possession of Acherville, Fresnoy, Oppy, Gavrelle, Roeux, Biory, running from north to south. At the angle south of this line occurred the inconclusive combats of the past ten days in which neither party gained any secure advantage. As early as April 21, the British on the north bank of the Scarpe were pressing forward in local attacks from Pampoux toward Roeux. On the 22d they reported slight advances against the Lens position, from the direction of Loos. At the northern extremity of the area of pressure. The attacks and counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Lagnicourt had spent themselves and relative quiet in that part of the line then ruled. At dawn, on the morning of the 23d, the British infantry, after a preparatory drumfire of maximum intensity, were sent forward on a line extending about seven miles from a point north of Cvoisilles to the vicinity of Gavrelle. They engaged seven German divisions, according to London's statement of April 24. This should signify a defensive force of some 10,000 bayonets to the mile. The German report is equally emphatic as to the density of the assaulting force. These, it says, were preceded in many places by the British tanks or caterpillar tractor armored cars, which the British have of late used extensively to clear the way of machine gun ambushes. With the holding attacks to right and left, the British offensive front, according to the German account, extended over eighteen miles. The outskirts of Lens, Avion, Oppy, Gavrelle, Roeux and Guérinappe were subjected to a heavy attack. The British statements announce the capture of Gavrelle, three miles north of the Scarpe river and of Guérinappe, an equal distance to the south of it. Between these two points, however, they were checked at Roeux on the north bank, after advancing as far as the cemetery of that village. Northeast of Cvoisilles they approached Fontaines-lez-Cvoisilles and Chérisy, but were unable to enter. On these two villages rested the right of the eastward extension of the German line, which would possibly have been displaced by their loss. The whole combat is characterized by both sides as having been unusually sanguinary. In the afternoon, the Germans started a series of counter-attacks, with an unsuccessful effort to retake Gavrelle. The British captures of prisoners totalled about 2,000 for the first day, increased to 3,029 in the report of the 25th. Numerous German counter-attacks sought to throw back the British on the 24th and 25th. All points were held or, where momentarily lost, retaken, according to the London report, save for a few houses on the northern outskirts of Roeux. On April 25, a further British attack was delivered, chiefly against the southern extremity of the front of the action of the 23d, along the Cojeul river. The gains at this stage of the action were extremely slight, as the great density of the German concentration made continuous progress impossible. Natural cover in the area between Cojeul and Scarpe rivers is scanty, with few woods or undulations of the terrain. The Sart and Bois Vert woods, both small, afforded some cover to the Germans east of Monchy, and were utilized in assembling forces for a number of counter-attacks on the British Monchy positions. The ground has been entrenched to some extent though not comparably with the site of the old German permanent line. The difficulty of finding favorable placement for artillery, fixed objects for distant indirect fire has somewhat limited the effect of artillery fire in this confused and, according to many accounts, unusually deadly engagement. On the night of the 25th and 26th the Germans counter-attacked at Gavrelle, without succeeding in its recapture.

Farther to the southeast, in the portion of their front facing Cambrai and St. Quentin, the troops of General Haig advanced their lines without encountering any severe resistance. Their effort in this region was bent particularly to driving the Germans out of the Havrin-court wood, and to reaching the line of the Cambrai-St. Quentin canal, farther to the east. They announced the occupation of Gonnellus between the wood and the canal, on April 21. On the 22d they entered the southern part of the village of Trescault, which lies on the eastern border of the wood. East of Trescault they took the villages of Villers-Plouich and Beaucamp on the 24th. On the same day they reached the canal at Vendhuile, two miles west of Le Catelet. The fairly easy progress of the British toward the canal is in strong contrast to the intensity and costliness of the German defensive east of Arras, and suggests that the German high command has encountered an unforeseen situation in the British progress east of Arras, with which it finds it necessary to cope at a considerable expenditure of men, and at some sacrifice of positions of secondary or less immediate importance. From Vendhuile south to St. Quentin the activity has been confined chiefly to artillery, the British showing no present inclination to pursue their flanking efforts immediately north of the city. Both Lens and St. Quentin have remained for over a week under the threat of encircling operations such as might cut them off. For the moment, however, it has been the policy of the Entente leaders to postpone these local operations, and employ all available force in the main field actions.

The main action in connection with the French attack of April 16 and 17 is apparently terminated, but local actions of some importance have continued at several points, with extension of the French gains north of the Aisne and in Champagne. Like their British allies the French have confined their efforts in the region of St. Quentin chiefly to artillery fire. They have, on the other hand, pressed the Germans northward of the scene of the success gained in the preceding week at Vailly. Farther east, they have improved their positions west of Craonne, attaining at one point the ridge known as the Chemin des Dames. A dozen miles east of Rheims, they have gained points on the heights near Moronvillers. In the Vailly region they have continued to press the adversary from both west and south. From the west they advanced beyond Laffaux on the 20th, entered Sancy from the south. On the 21st, from the south, they advanced slightly upon the plateau north of Sancy, and made a

farther advance on the 23d. The French front in this region now runs from Laffaux eastward, to the north of Nanteuil, Sancy and Jouy and is nearly abreast with the front farther east, which runs up to the salient in the French front near Ailles and Vaulcerc, immediately west of Craonne. About Ailles and Hurtebise, the Germans attacked without success on the evening of the 20th. The German statement of the 22d reports a French repulse near Hurtebise farm. On April 25 Paris reported an advance slightly to the west toward Cerny-en-Laonnais. A German dispatch lays stress on the failure of the French to take Craonne, the southern outpost of Laon, but the chief French pressure seems to have been directed west of Craonne, against the Chemin des Dames. Between Craonne and the Aisne, the French have not sought to extend their recent success at Ville-aux-Bois. Between the Aisne and Rheims they report a successful local operation east of Loivre with the capture of 250 prisoners. In Champagne the engagements have narrowed down to a contest for the possession of Moronvillers and the surrounding low hills. Here the Germans attacked at Mont Haut on the 20th after violent artillery fire, and again on the 22d. The Mont Haut position, lying south and southwest of Moronvillers offers the artillery and infantry base for a possible attack on that village, a place commanding the Champagne waste land as far as the Suipe river on the northeast. In places on the more easterly part of the French front, notably in eastern Champagne, on the Meuse and in Lorraine, the German raiders have attempted to create diversions or to take advantage of a possible weakening of the French line to support the thirty divisions of French troops reckoned by the Germans as having taken part in the recent attack. On the evening of April 25 the Germans renewed their attempts to eject their opponents from the ground west of Craonne. They delivered two heavy attacks, according to Paris, on a front of a mile and a half, to the west of Cerny, and again attacked at Hurtebise. The French report that they held all the new positions, while in Champagne, east of the limits of the recent operation, they sustained local attacks near Navain farm, Tahure and Pompele.

THE RUSSIAN THEATER OF WAR.

The cessation of Teuton activities against Russia has of late been so nearly complete as to give rise to a fanciful rumor that an armistice was about to be signed to terminate the hostilities on this front. One possible explanation of the lack of enterprise on the Teuton's part has indeed been a desire on their part to enter into a separate peace with the Russian revolutionaries, some of whom have taken the position that Russia must have peace in order to complete the work of political renovation. This explanation does not exclude others, among which figure the unfavorable state of the ground for a campaign in Russia in April and the preparation of an active campaign against the Russians for later in the season. Petrograd statements mention a few minor Teuton attacks in Volhynia (in the region of Chelovoy), south of Brzezany, and on the Rumanian front. The activity of the Russians has been equally restricted.

An unofficial dispatch of April 23 from Petrograd reports the sailing of German transports from Libau. This port is the nearest place of shipment for any troops that might be sent from Germany to make a descent upon the Russian coast, between Riga and Petrograd. The ports of Pernau, Reval and Narva lie along this stretch of coast and one or another would offer a base for an expedition to cut Dimitrieff's Riga force off from the capital. The possibility of such a move is in line with the fact that Germany in 1915 made two attempts to descend on Riga by sea from the rear.

ITALY, SERBIA, TURKEY.

The Italians continue their policy of gradually improving their artillery preponderance on the mountainous Trentino front. Their artillery is able to reach many points of importance within the Austrian lines. On the 20th they reported shelling the railway station at Calliano and points in the Camonica, Giudaria and Lagarina valleys. On the 21st their guns, according to Rome, dispersed enemy detachments on the northern slopes of Monte Pansubio. On the 23d they fired enemy stores at Torbole in the Sarca valley.

In Macedonia artillery action, reconnaissances and minor hostilities occurred west of Monastir in the Cerna river bend and near Lake Doiran. No change in the situation of either side took place in the earlier part of the week. The British attacked the Bulgar line near Doldziel, south of Lake Doiran, on April 24, and penetrated on a mile front to about 500 yards depth, later repulsing four counter-attacks. Farther east they captured trenches, but were unable to hold them.

The British in Palestine, according to London (April 20) attacked north of the Madi Ghuzze on April 16, and seized the Turkish advanced positions on a front of six and one-half miles. British warships off shore assisted the land operation by shelling the Turkish flank and rear. On April 22, London reported that the Palestine force was in contact with the main position covering Gaza; a line running eastward from the shore at Sheikh Ahmed.

General Maude's force in Mesopotamia made farther progress up the Tigris, beyond Bagdad. London, April 20, published his reports of the 17th and 19th, reporting an action on the Tigris against the Turkish 18th Army Corps. This corps, posted behind the Shatt-el-Adham, was dislodged. Istabulat, on the right bank, was attacked. The Turks, who had retired to a position covering this village and its railroad station were defeated and lost 1,244 prisoners. The remnant fell back to a new line, six miles upstream, covering the more important town of Samara. Here they were again attacked on the evening of the 22d. They were driven out of an entrenched position that had been prepared in advance, and in which they offered a stronger defense than at any point since the capture of Bagdad. During the night of the 22d, however, they were driven out. They evacuated Samara, six miles beyond. The place fell into British hands on the morning of the 23d, with considerable railroad rolling stock, including sixteen locomotives and 224 railroad trucks, that had doubtless been rescued from the region of Bagdad. Samara is the upstream terminus of the isolated link of the projected Bagdad railway, which was actually constructed along the Tigris. Its possession with rolling stock gives the British a monopoly of railroad transportation in this region, which with their command of navigation on the lower river, increases the strength of their hold on the Mesopotamian region and promises to make it permanent.

Revised specifications for motor trucks for Army use, approved by the Quartermaster General and adopted by the War Department, make the load capacity for one and one-half-ton trucks 5,775 pounds; weight of chassis without equipment or body, 6,000 pounds; speed fifteen miles per hour at maximum engine piston speed. Either two or four wheel drive may be employed. The oil capacity must permit the truck fully loaded to run

200 miles over ordinary roads without replenishing. Gasoline tank capacity is increased to thirty gallons, from the former twenty-five. Bodies are not to be furnished unless especially ordered. For the three-ton truck the load capacity is 9,225 pounds and weight of chassis 8,000 pounds.

NAVAL WAR NOTES.

So far the Russian Baltic fleet has been able to defeat all attacks of the numerically superior German fleet at Riga. It has also been successful in barring the entrance of the German fleet to the Gulf of Finland. Admiral Kolchak, commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet, has been appointed commander-in-chief of all Russian naval forces in the Baltic according to an official report from Petrograd, April 20. Admiral Kolchak, is the youngest admiral in Russia and probably in the world. He was born in 1874, and entered the Russian navy in 1891. He won distinction in the Russian-Japanese war and took an active part in the reorganization of the Russian navy. When the present war began he became very active and was highly commended for his daring successes.

A Russian cruiser, it was officially reported on April 25, has destroyed the harbor works at Kerasun, seventy-five miles west of Trebizond, and at the same time a Russian torpedo boat destroyed three Turkish schooners. In the region of the Bosphorus a Russian submarine sank two schooners.

Two German torpedo boat destroyers, if not three, were sunk, near Dover, England, on the night of April 20 by British patrol boats, with no material damage to the British boats, according to the Admiralty report. There were ten officers and 108 men rescued from the sunken German destroyers by the British. There were five destroyers in the attempted raid, and after firing some shots at Dover which fell into a ploughed field, the report states, the German boats then headed for some shipping, but were met by two British warships of the Dover Patrol. "In five minutes," says the Admiralty report, "these two vessels engaged and sunk at least two, possibly three, out of the five enemy boats, the remainder making off at high speed during the short engagement, escaping in the darkness. Our vessels suffered no material damage and our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the result obtained. Our patrol vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash, and the tactics pursued were a very fine example of destroyer work." The German torpedo boats known to be sunk were the G-42 and G-85. One was sunk by a torpedo from the British destroyer Broke, and one was sunk by the Broke by ramming. The German official statement describing the action off Dover says that a British outpost vessel was destroyed, that a British scouting vessel was sunk by a torpedo and that several others were heavily damaged, and one probably sunk. The German statement also says that as no enemy warships were encountered south of the Thames, the Prussian destroyers had to be content with bringing in some prisoners from merchantmen. The Prussians admit the loss of two of their destroyers.

With respect to the German statement, the British Admiralty says that no British vessels of any sort were sunk or even seriously damaged, and that the Germans captured only three men of an abandoned barge. A subsequent account from the British Admiralty gives an account of the fight in interesting detail.

German destroyers on April 21, made an attack on the French coast, near Calais. The destroyers it is reported did very little damage, although one hundred shells were fired. Some civilians were killed. Twelve persons were slightly wounded.

A British Admiralty statement reports an attack by three British naval machines on five enemy destroyers which were seen at ten minutes after 4 p.m., April 23, steaming between Blankenberge and Zeebrugge in a northeasterly direction five miles off the coast. The report states that one of the bombs made a hit, and it is considered probable that one destroyer was sunk.

A German destroyer flotilla bombarded Dunkirk, the northernmost fortified seaport of France, between two and three a.m., April 25. The coast batteries replied and British and French patrol ships engaged the enemy, who retreated in the direction of Ostend according to the French report, which admits the loss of one of their torpedo boats, sunk in the brief action. The German losses if any are not known.

"A German wireless message on April 20," says a statement given out by the British Official press bureau, "accuses the French and British governments of employing vessels for attack on submarines under the ruse of the distinctive markings carried on the Belgian relief ships. The allegation is entirely untrue and evidently is intended as a pretext for torpedoing Belgian relief ships at sight and thus further reducing the mercantile tonnage of the world."

The French gunboat *Belleuse*, a vessel especially designed to operate against submarines, was launched successfully at Bordeaux, April 25, 1917.

A movement to provide employment for dependents of men who enlist was inaugurated on April 20, by the New York city section of the Patriotic Educational Guilds, an organization better known as the "Peg." Judge Jacob S. Strahl, who presided at the meeting, announced that the organization also contemplated obtaining employment for homecoming men honorably discharged from the U.S. Army. Major J. E. Bloom, U.S.A., introduced eight resolutions that were adopted. One of these requested President Wilson and the House and Senate Committee on Military Affairs to propose amendments to the National Defense Act providing for the inclusion of vocational education of recruits in mechanical, agricultural and other subjects. If such amendments should fail of adoption at this session of Congress an educational propaganda for the future was favored. Another resolution recommended the segregation of units of artisans or technical men, and that from among them should be organized technical units of volunteers for railway construction and operation, bridge and house construction and the rehabilitation of destroyed towns.

The State Department has been notified that a Japanese warship, bearing the remains of the late Ambassador George W. Guthrie, will sail for this country on April 28. Commander Tanaka and Capt. Masaaki Tamura will represent the Japanese Government as an escort for the body to San Francisco.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel from April 12, 1917, vice Glassford, retired, has rendered distinguished service. He was born in Missouri Feb. 20, 1862, and is a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1887, when he was promoted second lieutenant, 3d Artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant, 5th Artillery in 1893, was transferred to the 6th Artillery in 1898, and entered the Signal Corps as a first lieutenant, on Aug. 30, 1900. During the war with Spain he was appointed captain and signal officer of Volunteers in June, 1898, and major and signal officer of Volunteers in 1901. Colonel Russel, among other duties, served in the Philippines in command of a signal company from Aug. 24, 1898, to April 7, 1900. He was chief signal officer, Department of Southern Luzon, and was also with the U.S. cable ship Burnside in the Philippines from Dec. 16, 1900, to April 12, 1901. He served at Seattle, Wash., and in Alaskan waters in connection with the laying of the Washington-Alaskan cable in 1903, and was also on duty there again in 1904. Colonel Russel was in charge of the installation of the Sitka-Valdez cable in 1904. The high character of the work of Colonel Russel in the field was recognized by General Lawton, who recommended him for the brevet of major of Volunteers for efficient work with a signal party in keeping the line up to the front, and for the very efficient services rendered by the signal party in the series of operations in an expedition to the Province of Cavite, in 1899. He was also recommended by Major General McArthur to be major and lieutenant colonel by brevet U.S.V., and major by brevet, U.S.A., for gallant and exceptionally skilled and meritorious services, in conducting the indispensable and dangerous duties of the Signal Service throughout the campaign in the Philippines from Feb. 4 to May 15, 1899, and especially for service in the battles of Manila Feb. 4 and 5, and the action at Caloccan, Feb. 10, 1899.

Capt. Joseph M. Harris, Phil. Scouts, is retired from active service to date from May 4, 1917. He was born in Virginia Oct. 28, 1873, and originally joined the Army as a private in Co. E, 7th Inf., in August, 1894. He entered the Philippine Scouts as a second lieutenant Sept. 1, 1905.

Capt. John G. Hotz, Coast Art., U.S.A., was retired on April 19, 1917, for disability incident to the service. He was last on duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1905. Captain Hotz, among other service, took part in the special expedition to the Philippine Islands in 1906 and served in the field there.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Jewell Heard, daughter of Col. John W. Heard, 8th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Heard, to Lieut. John French Conklin, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., son of Col. John Conklin, U.S.A., at El Paso, Texas, April 11, 1917, was one of the most prominent events of the season there. An El Paso correspondent in sending a previous account of the wedding, evidently made a clerical error that gave "John Conklin French," as the groom, instead of Lieut. John French Conklin.

A pretty spring wedding took place in Baltimore, Md., April 21, 1917, at Old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, when Miss Mary Clare Waring, daughter of Mrs. Waring and the late William Emory Waring, was married to Lieut. Edgar B. Colladay, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The chancel was banked with palms and Anunciation lilies. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. The bride entered with her brother, William Emory Waring, Jr., by whom she was given in marriage. She wore a handsome gown of white chiffon embroidered in seed pearls with a court train of white satin and her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Engenia Levering as maid of honor. Mr. Rapelji Howell, of New York, was best man. The ushers were Capt. E. N. Woodberry and Capt. Thomas C. Cook, Coast Art., U.S.A. The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the Stafford, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Colladay left for a wedding journey. Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Forrest B. Colladay, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Capt. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hourigan.

Miss Mabel Hume Andrews, daughter of Col. H. M. Andrews, U.S.A., retired, was married at St. Luke's Church, Noroton, Conn., April 19, 1917, to Dr. John R. Lillendahl, of Shippin Point, Stamford, Conn.

A pretty spring wedding, hastened by the war, was that of Lieut. John M. Field, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy H. Harding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Harding, at the home of the bride's parents at Edgemore, Md., April 23, 1917. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Briggs. The house has been leased by the Chilean Ambassador, Santiago Aldunate Bascunan, for the summer. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. The house was decorated throughout, the first floor with apple and other fruit blossoms, white lilacs and palms, artistically arranged. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was unattended. She wore a becoming suit, fashionably tailored, of dark blue tricotine cloth, and a black hat adorned with an aigrette. She carried a bouquet of violets, orchids, and lilies of the valley. The bride's brother, Lowell S. Harding, acted as best man. An informal reception for the wedding guests followed the ceremony, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Field left for a short wedding journey.

Miss Russell Cecil, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George Russell Cecil, U.S.A., retired, was married in Washington, D.C., April 18, 1917, to Mr. Alfred E. Bruch of Ben-Lomond, near Manassas, Va. The marriage took place in the home of the bride's parents at the St. Nicholas, the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiating. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a handsome gown of bridal satin, fashioned with a court train, elaborately embroidered in pearls and lined with cloth of silver, while rose point lace and bands of pearls formed the bodice. Her long tulle veil, which belonged to her mother, was bordered with rose point, and was arranged cap fashion, being fashioned to the coiffure with a bandeau of pearls. She carried a shower of orchids and lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was the gift of the bridegroom, a handsome bar pin of diamonds. Miss Nancy Patton, of

Richmond, Va., was the bride's only attendant. Mr. Edward Bruch, of Cleveland, Ohio, was best man for his brother. An informal reception followed immediately for the guests, numbering about sixty, who were present for the ceremony. Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were Lieut. L. E. Morgan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morgan, brother-in-law and sister of the bride.

The marriage of Lieut. Harrison Brand, jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Helen McCumber, the only daughter of Senator and Mrs. Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, took place at the home of the bride, 2360 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C., April 21, 1917, Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith officiating. Only members of the two families with a few intimate friends were present at the marriage. A large sunburst of pink roses formed a canopy under which the couple stood. The bride entered the drawing room through an improvised aisle of white posts, surmounted by pink roses and held together by white ribbons, palms and banks of roses hedging the way. Miss Dorothy Shuey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Shuey, dressed in a gown of rose pink taffeta, made over rose chiffon veiled in silver lace, the bodice of chiffon over silver tissue with silver lace sleeves, was maid of honor. Her bouquet was of radiance roses and pink rosebuds. Mrs. George H. Fort, wife of Lieutenant Fort, U.S.N., was matron of honor, wearing a charming costume of apple green taffeta, silver lace and green tulle, carrying a bouquet of Ophelia and sweetheart roses. Lieut. Brehon B. Somervell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was best man. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a superb robe of white satin and tulle embroidered in seed pearls, the long square train bearing a cascade of embroidered tulle of pearls on either side, carrying a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her long tulle veil was held by a bandeau of orange blossoms. Mrs. McCumber, mother of the bride, the groom's two sisters and brother, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Brand and Mrs. Henry Storrs of Iliou, N.Y., Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty, Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas L. Weart, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Holcomb, and Lieut. Dabney O. Elliott, all Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., with Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, U.S.N., and a few other close friends witnessed the ceremony. A very largely attended reception was held after the wedding at the Washington club, at which Lieutenant and Mrs. Brand, jr., assisted by Senator and Mrs. McCumber, received a representative gathering from official, Army and Navy and the resident society. The bride observed the tradition of the Service by cutting her magnificent cake with the groom's sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Brand left for a trip. Lieutenant Brand is stationed with the 1st Regiment Corps of Engineers, at Washington Barracks.

The marriage of Miss Grace Horney, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Odus C. Horney, of 279 Scotland road, South Orange, N.J., to Lieut. E. Louis Ford, jr., U.S.A., who was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of April 20, 1917, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ford of Milford, Conn., will take place on Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at the home of the bride's parents. Only the immediate family and intimate friends will be present.

Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, 2056 East 100th street, Cleveland, Ohio, announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence Spencer Nesbitt, to Capt. John Scott, Inf., Signal Corps, U.S.A. The wedding occurred April 18, 1917, at noon in Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieut. James O. Green jr., U.S.A., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of April, 1917, was married in New York city, April 20, 1917, to Miss Rosamond Walker at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. William Ray, 220 West 129th street. Miss Walker, in white satin and tulle, was attended by Miss Anna Louise Moore, in pink, as maid of honor, and Lieut. Robert M. Bathurst, U.S.A., class 1917, U.S.M.A., was best man. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water was the officiating clergyman. Lieutenant Green and his bride left for Wisconsin, to visit Lieutenant Green's family there. The wedding was planned for next autumn, but was hastened it.

Lieut. J. Grant Holmes, U.S.A., class of April 20, 1917, U.S.M.A., and Miss Marguerite Jackson were married in the North End Hotel, Ocean Grove, N.J., by the Rev. James D. Bills. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jackson, of Ocean Grove. Lieutenant Holmes is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holmes, of Forked River, N.J. He was graduated from Pennington Seminary and was appointed to West Point from Lafayette College.

Chaplain Truman Post Riddle, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Davies Coxie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxie, of 170 West Fifty-ninth street, were married in New York city, April 21, 1917, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, by the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of the church. The reception was at the bride's home. The bride is a descendant of General Thomas L. Davies, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Her father was American Minister to Guatemala and Honduras during the second administration of President Cleveland. The bridegroom, who formerly was attached to St. George's parish, was graduated from Yale in 1910 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1913, and is attached to the S.S. Pennsylvania. Miss Ethel Riddle, sister of the bridegroom, was the chief attendant, and her sisters, the Misses Caroline T. and Eleanor C. Coxie, were the bridesmaids. Mr. James Taussig was the best man, and Messrs. Lawrence Norton, Albert de Silver, John Barber, Guy King, Samuel Dunsloth, Frank Pitt and Peter T. Coze, brother of the bride, were the ushers. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, following the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowles, sr., of Vallejo, Cal., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Grace Whiting Fowles, to Assistant Civil Engineer Bert M. Snyder, U.S.N., now attached to the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal. No date has been set for the wedding but it will probably take place within a few months.

Miss Tilita Burke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Burke, of Vose avenue, South Orange, N.J., was married, April 20, 1917, at West Point N.Y., to Lieut. Samuel H. Bradbury, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Bradbury, of Waukegan, Ill., who had just graduated from the military academy there. The ceremony was performed in the Academy chapel, by Chaplain Rev. H. Percy Silver, following the graduation exercises, and was attended by a few relatives and friends. The bride was unattended. Charles O. Belden, of South Orange was best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Rex W. Beasley, James L. Hayden, Ira A. Crump and William F. Heavey, all classmates of the bridegroom.

The marriage of Lieut. Daves Russell, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., son of Brig. Gen. William T. Russell, U.S.A., and Miss Beatrice B. Sawyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Sawyer, of No. 536 Pennsylvania avenue, Elizabeth, N.J., took place in St. John's Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, April 21, 1917, the Rev. Lytleton E. Hubbard officiating. The bridegroom was graduated from West Point, April 20, 1917. He had as best man his brother, Lieut. Henry Russell, U.S.N., and as ushers

four classmates at West Point, Lieuts. Matthew Ridge-way, Clark K. Kales, Joseph Sullivan and C. B. Compton. The bride was attended by Misses Edith F. Adair, Miss Mary Russell, Theodora Muldaun, Grace Schlichter and Frances W. Green. A reception followed the ceremony. Lieutenant Russell was christened Edward Graham Daves Russell but was appointed a cadet in the U.S.M.A. and graduated under the name of Daves Russell.

A hastened wedding on account of the war and the early graduation of the first class, U.S.M.A., at West Point, took place on Saturday afternoon, April 21, 1917, in the rose room of the Hotel Astor, New York City, when Miss Marie Louise Muecke, became the bride of Lieut. Roy Lindsay Bowlin, U. S. Inf. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. H. Percy Silver, chaplain of the U.S.M.A., at West Point, and was witnessed by a hundred and fifty guests and relatives. The bride walked with her uncle, W. Franklin Adams, who gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing gown of white satin veiled in tulle and a tulle veil, caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Marian H. Dailey, of New Rochelle, was maid of honor. She wore a pink tulle frock topped with a pink butte picture hat and carried pink rose buds. Constance Noble, of Yonkers, acted as flower girl and Ysabel Muecke, Vivian Noble, Stanley Noble and David Lewis, acted as ribbon bearers. Lieuts. J. Henley Frier, jr., U.S.A., son of Col. and Mrs. Frier, 35th U.S. Inf., and a classmate of the groom, was the best man. The ushers, all of whom were classmates of the groom at West Point, included Lieuts. J. F. Morford, H. R. Jackson, J. L. Guion, F. E. Dougherty, H. A. Nisbey, and T. S. Sinkler, jr., formed an aisle and crossed sabers. After the ceremony Lieut. and Mrs. Bowlin, accompanied by Mr. A. J. Bowlin, the groom's father, who came East for his son's graduation and marriage, left for the West, where they will spend the one month's leave at his home in Tulsa, Okla., when the 1917 class will report to their regiments. Mrs. Bowlin is the sister of the late Capt. Clifton M. Butler, 35th U.S. Inf.

Miss Margaret Treat and 1st Lieut. Archibald Vincent Arnold, 1st U.S. Field Art., were married April 11, 1917, in the home of the bride's parents, Brig. Gen., and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.I. Ascension lilies, gladiolas and palms were used in profusion, contributing to the setting of the wedding. Chaplain Ignatius Fealy, 1st U.S. Field Art., performed the ceremony in the large drawing room, in the presence of a large number of the officers and ladies of Schofield Barracks, and many from the other Army and Navy posts at Oahu. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Gen. Charles G. Treat, wore a gown of white chiffon and tulle over satin. The long square court train fell from her shoulders and her veil of rare old lace and tulle was held by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Miss Katherine Treat, sister of the bride, was the only attendant. Her gown was of rose taffeta, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses and pink sweet peas. First Lieut. Clyde A. Selleck, 1st U. S. Field Art., was the best man. A reception followed the marriage ceremony. The wedding was originally planned to be held out of doors under the beautiful old trees on the General's lawn, but due to the inclement weather at the last moment, arrangements were changed, and the ceremony was performed in the spacious living room of the Commanding General's quarters.

Miss Alice Maud Sargent, daughter of Lieut. Col. Frederick H. Sargent, 31st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Sargent, was married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, April 25, 1917, to Lieut. Joseph S. Tate, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and son of Col. Daniel L. Tate, 5th Cav., U.S.A. Chaplain Horace P. Silver, of West Point, officiated. The wedding was advanced from June owing to Lieutenant Tate's early graduation from West Point. The bride's father, who is stationed at Manila, P.I., is on his way home. He gave his consent to the advance of the wedding by wireless. Mr. Homer Sargent, jr., gave his sister in marriage. She was gowned in white satin and rose point lace, with a veil of lace extending half way down her court train. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Elizabeth Channon was her only attendant, and was gowned in yellow with a matching hat and flowers. Lieut. W. F. Redfield, U.S.A., a classmate of the bridegroom, served as best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Ray Harrison, S. H. Sherrill, C. L. Mullins, and J. K. Tully, U.S.A., also classmates of Lieutenant Tate's. A dinner for the bridal party and immediate relatives was held at the Astor after the ceremony, the couple leaving later on a motor trip through the South.

A fashionable and largely attended wedding at Tuxedo Park, N.Y., on April 21, 1917, was that of Miss May Frances Vogel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, to Mr. Lawrence Havemeyer Butt, 7th Infantry, N.G. N.Y., and son of Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Butt. The marriage took place in St. Mary's Episcopal Church. The ceremony being performed by the Rev. Robert Sheridan Wilkes Wood, of Tuxedo. The little church was decorated with roses. The ceremony was followed by a reception at Mr. Vogel's villa in the Park. The bride was given away by her father. She was gowned in white chiffon over satin. She was attended by Miss Dorothy B. Shepard, a stepister; Mrs. Edward W. C. Arnold, Miss Sarah Price Collier, Miss Louise Munroe and Mrs. Edward H. Lehmann, all wearing pale blue chiffon with picture hats. Mr. Robert McCosky Butt, ex-7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., was his brother's best man. The ushers were Mr. James V. Parker Vogel, a brother of the bride; Messrs. Dave Hennen Coddington, Griswold Lorillard, Henry Lansing McVickar, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Charles H. Jackson, Clarence M. Chauncey and William Watson. Ten members from Co. K, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., comrades of the groom were present, and the company sent a handsome piece of silver as a present. There were 335 presents all told. A breakfast followed the wedding, and a special train took guests from and back to New York city. Among the guests were practically all the residents of Tuxedo Park, Gen. and Mrs. Butt, Col. H. H. Rogers, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, jr., Mrs. Griswold Lorillard, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Havemeyer. The bride and bridegroom started early in the afternoon by automobile on a wedding trip.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward H. Plummer, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Georgia Moody Plummer, to Mr. Olin L. Lyke, at noon on Monday, April 9, 1917, at the home of the bride in Rochester, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Lyke will be at home after May 1 at 126 Hudson street, Ithaca, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lang announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Gertrude Lang, to Lieut. Arthur Peterson von Deesteen, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on April 5, 1917, at Hoboken, N.J.

The engagement was announced this week of Lieut. Lewis Perrine, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and Miss

Catharine Foster. The marriage is to take place at Princeton, N.J., April 28, 1917.

The marriage of Mr. Frederic P. Warfield, brother of Capt. A. B. Warfield, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Meriden, Conn., to Miss Ruth White on April 18, which we briefly noted last week, was quite a prominent event. Miss White is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. White, of Meriden. The wedding occurred in St. Andrew's Church, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion with Easter lilies, palms, plumosa and spirea. A delightful musical program of wedding music was rendered, and the vested choir was also in attendance, led by Mr. Foster White, a brother of the bride. The ushers were Francis Veile, of Prescott, Ariz.; George Weaver, of Utica, N.Y.; Alfred and George Flesch, of Piqua, Ohio; Charles Duell, jr., of New York, and Capt. A. B. Warfield, U.S.A., the brother of the groom from Leavenworth, Kas. The maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Flesch, was followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Helen Bruggenhof, Miss Ruth Squire, Miss Elizabeth Fennessey, Miss Cornelia Dodd, Mrs. Wyman Newton Hill and Mrs. Allan H. White. The best man was Holland Duell, of Yonkers, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur Truman Randall, rector of St. Andrew's. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white chiffon with old rose point lace. The tulle veil was fastened to a coronet of point lace, giving a most charming and graceful effect to the train which hung from the shoulders. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the groom. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony, the rooms being artistically decorated with Ophelia roses and plumosa, pink snapdragons and other flowers. An orchestra discoursed music during the reception. The display of gifts was most unusual and comprised the choicest selections whether they were utilitarian or artistic and decorative. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield left in the evening, for a trip south. After their return from their wedding trip they will reside at 185 Madison avenue, New York city, where they will be "at home" after Oct. 1. Mr. Wakefield is a well known corporation lawyer of New York. He is a member of the University Club, Union League, St. Nicholas, Squadron A, Downtown, Apawamis, Ardsley, Fort Schuyler and the Highland Country Club.

Lieut. John Franklin Stevens, U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Torrance were married in Second Congregational Church, Derby, Conn., April 18, 1917. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Torrance, of Derby, Conn. She wore a very beautiful gown of white satin, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Rev. Alfred W. Budd, of Derby, Conn., officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Sarah B. Atwater, of Derby, Conn. She wore a gown of Nile green with a hat trimmed with gold lace. The bridesmaids, Miss Harriet Gager, of Derby, Conn.; Miss Harriet Robertson, of Saginaw, Mich.; Miss Ruth R. Spencer, of Shelton, Conn.; and Miss Dorothy Steele, of Ansonia, Conn., wore gowns of salmon pink net and blue with hats trimmed in silver lace. The best man was Lieut. Joseph J. Teter, Coast Art., U.S.A. The ushers were Ross Stevens, of Philadelphia, brother of the groom; Walter Torrance, of Derby, Conn.; John Voorheer, of Shelton, Conn., and Kenneth Westerly, of Shelton, Conn. Following the ceremony at the church a reception took place at the home of the bride's parents.

RECENT DEATHS.

Pay Dir. Ziba W. Reynolds, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., April 25, 1917. Death occurred at the naval hospital after a short illness. Pay Director Reynolds, who, at the time of his death, was on duty in Washington as general inspector of the Pay Corps, was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 9, 1869. He was appointed from that state in 1892 as an assistant paymaster. In the Spanish-American War he served at different times on board the Miantonomah, the Oregon, the Monterey and the Charleston. He had performed eight years and five months sea duty and over fourteen years of duty ashore.

Capt. Charles Nellis Murphy, 12th U.S. Inf., whose death at Angel Island, Cal., on April 2, 1917, we briefly noticed in our issue of April 21, page 1087, he was a veteran of the Spanish-American War and of the Chinese-Boxer Rebellion. He saw many years of service in the Philippine Islands including the Philippine Insurrection. He was stationed for three years on the Mexican border at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and at Yuma, Ariz. He was commended for his bravery during the Boxer rebellion, when he was serving under General Daggett. Captain Murphy is survived by his widow, Mrs. Julia Goodwin Murphy, a son, Frederick, aged thirteen years, and a daughter, Julia, aged six years. Mrs. Murphy and children are with her mother, Mrs. Joshua M. Goodwin, at 588 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich. The remains of Captain Murphy were buried at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Mrs. Lizzie Crockett Knibb, who died on April 4, 1917, at Roanoke, Va., was the mother of Thomas Boyd Crockett, lieutenant, U.S.A., resigned, and of the late Lieut. Allen T. Crockett, 21st U.S. Inf., who was killed in action by the natives of Samar, P.I., 1901, and aunt to Mrs. Wills, wife of Capt. W. D. Wills, 5th Inf., U.S.A.

Judge Marion Wescott, father of Capt. Robert H. Wescott, 11th U.S. Inf., died at Shawano, Wis., recently.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner Crabb, widow of the late Major George W. Crabb, U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. G. G. Gately, Field Art., U.S.A., died at Bay Ridge, N.Y., April 24, 1917.

Mr. Charles Edward Beck, father of the wife of Major Ralph S. Granger, Q.M.C., U.S.A., died at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 13, 1917. Mr. Beck was for many years one of the most influential citizens in the American colony in Havana, Cuba, and had large interests in tobacco and cigar factories, and he probably will be remembered through his hospitality and courtesies by many of the officers who served in and about Havana during the Spanish-American War.

Mrs. Jane McKinley, widow of Capt. James A. McKinley, and mother of Mrs. Alfred Ballin, wife of Capt. Alfred Ballin, U.S.A., died recently at Oswego, N.Y.

Mrs. Julia Reisinger, widow of Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U.S.N., and mother of Major H. C. Reisinger, U.S.M.C., and of Mrs. Joseph A. Murphy, wife of Surg. J. A. Murphy, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., April 21, 1917.

Gen. Gustavo Caballero, Cuban rebel leader, who was reported captured April 21 with 150 of his followers in Camaguary Province, died from wounds suffered in battle with the government forces.

Col. Leon S. Roudiez, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty with National Guard of New York, has been or-

dered to Charleston, S.C., for duty as officer in charge of Militia Affairs of the Southeastern Department.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. and Mrs. John Scott, U.S.A., are at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for a few days.

Mrs. William G. Neill, wife of Paymaster. Neill, U.S. N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Frank Clark, at the Brighton, Washington.

Lieut. William W. Boddie, U.S.A., retired, has moved his family from Louisville, N.C., where they have been living since his retirement, to Odessa, Texas, where he will practice law in the future.

Capt. Thomas L. Crystal, 2d U.S. Inf., well known to New York National Guardsmen, among whom he served as an inspector-instructor some time since, is now on duty at Fort Shafter, Honolulu.

Wallace Leonce Farragut, great-grandson of Admiral Farragut, was among the five recruits accepted at Mobile, Ala., on April 23 for service in the U.S. Navy. Mr. Farragut's home is at East Side, Miss.

After stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., for several days, Col. A. L. Dade, U.S.A., left for San Diego to succeed Colonel Glassford, Signal Corps, in command of the Signal Corps Aviation School.

Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, of Chicago, was unanimously re-elected national president of the Daughters of 1812 for the next two years, at their final session in Washington on April 25. Other officers whose terms expired were re-elected.

Mrs. Anton H. Schroeter, widow of Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav., U.S.A., has returned to Dallas, Texas, to visit her sister, Mrs. David Willis Shanks, 1718 South Ervay street, after a year's sojourn in New York city.

Mrs. Oliver, who has been ill at Johns Hopkins University Hospital, has returned to Shirley, Va., her home on the James river. She will join Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, U.S.N., Governor General of the Virgin Islands, in the autumn.

Mrs. Ralph S. Granger and daughter, Helene Louise Granger, have returned to the United States from Havana, and after staying two months at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, have joined Major Ralph S. Granger, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., their present station.

Mrs. George Lewis Wickes sailed April 24 on the Orange Nassau for Port au Prince, Haiti, to join her husband, Surg. George L. Wickes, U.S.N., leaving their little son, Lindsey, with his grandparents, Col. and Mrs. A. H. Appel, U.S.A., at their apartment, 220 West Ninety-eighth street, New York.

Col. M. M. McNamee has been ordered from detached service to duty as lieutenant colonel, 1st Cavalry, with station at Douglas, Ariz. He has been assigned permanent station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Mrs. McNamee and family will occupy quarters there during his border duty, moving out from Chicago the end of April.

The following officers served as the reviewing party of a patriotic parade in Portland, Ore., on April 19, in which 20,000 persons took part: Major Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Col. John L. Hayden, Coast Art., Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, Q.M. Corps, and Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, all U.S.A., and Lieut. John H. Blackburn, U.S.N.

Col. George F. Downey, U.S.A., depot quartermaster at Washington, D.C., was stricken with apoplexy April 21, while visiting the White House. An ambulance from the Emergency Hospital took him to the institution, where he was revived, and in less than two hours he was back at the White House to resume his interrupted business.

Chaplain J. M. Kangley, U.S.A., was one of the speakers at the anniversary banquet of the Portland, Me., lodge of Elks that took place in the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, on April 11. The Daily Eastern Argus of that city printed his stirring patriotic address in full on the following day. Chaplain Kangley is stationed at Fort Williams, Me.

So eager are the students at Villa Nova College for the training to begin that they have been unable to await the arrival of the Army officer and equipment which the Government will provide. Feibiger Ewing, son of Major Charles B. Ewing, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Ewing, is familiar with the rudiments of drill and every day a score or so of students place themselves under his orders and drill on the campus.

Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Watson, U.S.A., are now located in Baltimore, Md., at Calvert Court Apartments. Mrs. Watson was formerly Miss Marie Sinclair, of New York. Captain Watson is on the detached officers' list, as inspector-instructor of Militia in Maryland. Mrs. W. B. Marshall, of Hopewell, Va., has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Watson for the past week. Lieut. and Mrs. Coulter were also week-end guests, en route to Washington.

Mrs. James H. McRae was hostess for a bridge-luncheon April 12, at her home in Honolulu in honor of Mrs. Rosenbaum, wife of Major Otto B. Rosenbaum, who leaves Fort Shafter for the homeland on the May transport. The guests were seated at small, flower-laden tables, the color scheme throughout being pink, white and green. After luncheon bridge was played on the large and most attractive mesa. Those asked to meet Mrs. Rosenbaum included Mesdames Dashiell, Hunt, Irons, Strong, Ross, Trenfeld, Hurd, Kiefer, Wise, Hawkins, Taylor, Richardson, Kendall, Blumberg, Hedekin, Brett, Matthews, Lincoln, Baldwin, Hero, Witsell, Rogers, Gienty and Cechran.

Major James F. Bell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., engineer in charge of the upper Hudson district, says the Knickerbocker Press, of Albany, N.Y., April 21, 1917, "leaves Albany April 24 with a remarkable record of hard work behind him. To his credit lies the organization of one-tenth of the Reserve Corps of Engineers now enrolled in the country. Through his energy scores of Albany men, bent on preparing themselves for the inevitable war emergency, have undergone during the winter a thorough course in officer training. Major Bell has helped each man to do his bit, and every one of them will feel deeply grateful to him. Major Bell's excellent record in Albany is recognized by officials of the War Department in his appointment as United States Engineer in charge of the Florida district, where he will have charge of the construction of fortifications and river and harbor improvement on both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida. His promotion is deserved. Since Major Bell came to Albany last July the improvement of the upper Hudson, Lake Champlain and the harbors at Kingston and Saugerties has gone forward under skilled direction. He has been a firm friend of the deeper Hudson. Albany and all the capitol district regret to see Major Bell leave, but anticipate for him even greater success in his new field." The Major was presented with a handsome loving cup on April 16 by friends in Albany.

Civil-Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and Mrs. Peary have returned to Washington from California.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Frederic T. Van Anken, U.S.N., at Plainfield, N.J., April 19, 1917.

A daughter, Frances Eugenia Ford, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Louis Randolph Ford, U.S.N., on April 5, 1917, at New York city.

A son, Joseph A. Rossell, jr., was born at Annapolis, Md., April 21, 1917, to Capt. Joseph A. Rossell, U.S. M.C., and Mrs. Rossell.

Mrs. Fritz Sandoz, wife of Commander Sandoz, U.S.N., who has been visiting in Norfolk, Va., has returned to her home, 1730 Q street, Washington.

Mrs. Clover and Miss Eudora Clover, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., left Washington April 20 for a visit to Atlantic City.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., entertained a party of twelve at luncheon at the Plaza, New York, on the occasion of the christening of the battleship New Mexico.

Mrs. Fremont, widow of Rear Admiral John C. Fremont, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Mrs. Henry S. Grove at her home in Germantown, Pa., has returned to Washington.

Mrs. Cameron, wife of Col. G. H. Cameron, U.S.A., accompanied by her mother, the widow of Colonel Tilford, U.S.A., will soon leave Washington for the border to join Colonel Cameron at Fort Sam Houston.

Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Aleshire and the Misses Aleshire have moved from the apartment they have occupied at Florence Court and taken possession of the one at the St. Nicholas, California street, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. Robert W. McNeely, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNeely left Newport, R.I., April 25 for Philadelphia. Commander McNeely has been on the staff at the War College.

Miss Emilie Eleanor Owens, debutante daughter of Capt. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., has left Philadelphia for Augusta, Ga., where she will be the guest of Miss Alice Davison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harper Davison.

Col. M. F. Harmon, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Harmon have just moved into their new home at 1708 Lanier place, Washington, D.C. Mr. M. F. Harmon, jr., will be with them until the return of Captain Harmon from France.

Mr. George McAndrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. McAndrews, of Chicago, Ill., and nephew of Hon. James McAndrews, U.S. House of Representatives, and of Capt. J. R. McAndrews, Cav., enlisted last week in the Regular Army.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Lieut. Col. W. T. Johnston, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., who was operated upon several weeks ago at George Washington University Hospital, has returned to her apartment on K street, Washington.

Miss Geraldine Boush, daughter of Rear Admiral Boush, has joined her parents, who are spending the spring at 2020 N street, Washington. Admiral and Mrs. Boush and Miss Geraldine Boush will leave in May for their summer home on Gerrish Island, Me.

Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards and Miss Bessy Edwards, who went to Hotel Powhatan, Washington, some days ago from their home at Fort Porter, N.Y., were joined April 22 by General Edwards on his arrival from Panama. They will now live at Boston, the new station of General Edwards.

A very brilliant banquet was given recently in honor of Capt. William N. Haskell, Cav., U.S.A., by the officers of the 69th N.Y. Infantry, in which regiment Captain Haskell served as colonel during its service on the Mexican border. Towards the end of the evening a beautiful loving cup, most artistically designed by Tiffany and suitably inscribed, was presented to Captain Haskell.

The Rev. Dr. Gibson, rector of Christ Church, Macon, Ga., recently blessed a flag presented to the parish by Mrs. William Yates in memory of her husband, Captain Yates, of the 14th U.S. Cavalry, who was killed while in discharge of his duties at Boise, Idaho, in July, 1906. The son of Captain Yates carried the flag in the procession and Dr. Gibson preached a strong sermon on patriotism.

Among the Army officers in New York city, who were visitors at the Hotel Astor during the days of the graduating exercises of the West Point Military Academy, were Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Lieut. Col. J. W. Hervey, Major and Mrs. J. E. Munro, Capt. and Mrs. John Scott. Mrs. George R. Goethals and Miss Mary Howes, of West Point, were at the Hotel Astor for the week-end. Lieut. J. F. Stevens, of the 6th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Stevens, of Marathon, Texas, were visitors for the week-end, en route to their post after a leave.

Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Washington, D.C., has written to The Adjutant General, U.S.A., to offer his services, saying: "I have the honor to tender herewith my services as an officer of the U.S. Army, commensurate with my rank, in case of war with the United States, or with any organization that will try to defeat or violate the laws of the United States. I was retired by operation of law, and will be eighty-five years old May next, but in perfect health (see war record on file in the War Department)."

The Red Cross in Washington recently received a letter from a club of little girls in that city enclosing one dollar, the proceeds of a flower sale, and adding: "We are going to send you some more money. We will try to send you one dollar every day." The officers of the club, who signed the letter, are: President, Virginia Randolph Morrison, age ten, daughter of Capt. William F. Morrison, 6th F.A.; vice president, Nancy Baird, age seven, daughter of Capt. George H. Baird, 11th Cav.; treasurer, Eleanor Behread, age eleven, daughter of Mr. Isaac Behread.

Col. A. Cronkhite, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Ancon, Canal Zone, gave an elaborate farewell luncheon on April 16 to Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., and at the same function also welcomed his successor, Brig. Gen. E. H. Plummer, U.S.A. The combination event was held at the Hotel Washington, which was crowded with guests. The dining room was especially decorated for the occasion and a large number of officers and ladies and civilians from different military commands and posts of the Panama Canal were among the 200 guests present. Colonel Cronkhite presided. The table for the special guests being beautifully decorated with fresh cut flowers and the Stars and Stripes. General Edwards was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. John W. Hyatt, and he and General Plummer were received by Colonel Cronkhite and Col. Chester Harding, U.S.A., Governor of the Canal Zone, assisted by Colonels Mallory, Johnson and Devore, Lieutenant Colonels Morrow, Kephart, Heiner, Deshon, Duval, Lyon, Larnard and Hagadorn, Majors Edwards, White, Anderson, Cole, Sherrill, Mitchell and Lott, and Capt. W. H. Carpenter, all U.S.A.; Commander Cone, U.S.N., and many other officers. The band of the 33d Infantry furnished suitable music.

Mrs. Smalley, wife of Capt. Henry R. Smalley, 14th U.S. Cav., and her little son are at the Brighton, Washington, D.C., for a few months.

A son, James Cockran Taylor, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor, 8th U.S. Inf., at the Depot Hospital, Manila, P.I., on Feb. 26, 1917.

The birth of a daughter, Frances Renshaw Maguire, to Capt. and Mrs. Daniel F. Maguire, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Pensacola, Fla., on April 7, 1917, is announced.

Col. Frank P. Eastman, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., reached Washington, D.C., on April 23, reporting to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty. Colonel Eastman received a cordial welcome.

Capt. Augustus B. Warfield (Field Art.), Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., after a brief visit to Connecticut, where he attended the wedding of his brother.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winslow have left St. Augustine, Fla., where they have spent the winter and are now at the Willard, where they will remain for two days.

Mrs. George H. Fort, wife of Lieutenant Fort, U.S.N., who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McQuade, in Washington, left with Lieutenant Fort on April 22 for Philadelphia.

After eleven months with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Mr. Edgar Williams reached New York on April 25 and is now visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., in Washington. Mr. Williams returned from Belgium by way of Holland and England.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle gave a large theater party on April 23 in Philadelphia on the opening night of Booth Tarkington's new play, "A Country Cousin." Their guests included Brig. Gen. L. W. T. Waller, U.S. M.C., and Mrs. Waller; Major and Mrs. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C.; Major and Mrs. Magill, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Robert Lee Russell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Russell; Med. Insp. and Mrs. S. G. Evans, U.S.N., and Major and Mrs. J. A. Hughes, U.S.M.C.

Members of the Maryland Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will hold their annual meeting at Hotel Belvidere, Baltimore, Md., on May 3. The committee on nominations has submitted the following list of names for the various positions and has recommended their election: For commander, Rear Admiral D. D. V. Stuart, U.S.N.; for senior vice commander, Col. George W. F. Vernon, U.S.V.; for junior vice commander, Mr. E. Edmunds Foster; for recorder, Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, U.S.V.; for registrar, Mr. C. Warner Stork; for treasurer, Capt. Francis M. Smith, U.S.V.; for chancellor, Mr. Edwin C. Ireland; for chaplain, Lieut. Benjamin B. Owens, U.S.V.; for the council, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N.; Lieut. John A. Thompson, U.S.V.; Col. Clarence Deems, U.S.A.; Mr. Albert D. Ritterhouse, and Dr. D. D. V. Stuart, U.S.A.

The wedding of Miss Ann Elizabeth Penniman to P. A. Surg. Robert F. Jones, U.S.N., took place in the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles Lloyd, in Savannah, Ga., April 24. The bride's gown was of white tulle over white satin. The double skirt cut in points and edged with silver picot. The corsage of silver lace and pearl embroidery over tulle had long mousquetaire sleeves to the wrist of tulle, and around the wrist and outlining the opening silver picot braid and a single row of pearls. A drapery of white chiffon cloth, deeply hemstitched, was caught across one shoulder and fell to a point to the edge of the skirt both front and back. An exquisite touch was added by the long train of white satin cut square and lined with shell-pink satin. Over the train itself white tulle was laid, gathered at the top and held in place down the sides by wide bands of pearl embroidery. The tulle veil was worn off the face with a cap of duchesse lace, and caught with a spray of orange blossoms. The bride's bouquet of white roses, lilies of the valley and lavender orchids, added another touch of beauty to her costume, and she wore the bridegroom's gift, a bowknot of diamonds and pearls. Dr. Jones had for his best man Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom, U.S.N., both wearing full dress uniforms. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Durham Wing, rector of Christ Church, the bride was given away by her brother, Frederick Penniman. Dr. Jones is at present stationed at the Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C., and they will live there for the present, on their return from their wedding trip.

DISPLAYING THE NATIONAL COLORS.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., April 19, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your article on "Displaying the National Colors" interested me greatly, for the reason that so many diverse opinions have of late been set forth by different publications as authoritative. Since there is no regulation governing the matter, it may be discussed with propriety, may it not? There seems to me to be a very good reason, when the flag is placed against a wall, with the stripes running horizontally, for having the field at the upper left. This reason is found in our custom of reading from left to right.

The flag is a symbol for written words; primarily, the United States of America; secondarily, it is a brief record of the formation of the Union. In any symbol the initial or dominant feature should strike the eye first. According to this rule, the union, which is the initial and dominant feature of the flag, should come at the left, just as the illuminated or initial letter would come at the beginning or left of the motto or legend. When shown upon the printed page, the flag is nearly always in this position, seeming backward if it is not.

Moreover, as a rule, any banner, pennant or guidon upon which letters or words appear, is attached to a staff at the left edge, and when hung upon a wall without the staff is placed with that same edge to the left, in order to bring the words correctly before the eye. From this it would seem to follow logically that the field, which is always next the staff as the flag is free, should be to the left when a single flag is placed against the wall. We may then read our symbol as it should be—the Union first, and the points of historical significance second.

M.

Col. Robert L. Patterson, Inspector General of New Jersey, whose address is 212 Broad street, Elizabeth, N.J., writes that he is having printed copies of a statement concerning the proper method of displaying the flag, which he will be glad to furnish to any one who is interested, hoping that this may lead to uniformity in the method of

displaying the flag. The method proposed is identical with that noted in our issue of April 14 as advocated by an Army officer who has made a special study of the subject; the flag when not attached to a staff to be hung with relation to the points of the compass, with the Union to the north or east as the case may be.

Colonel Patterson says: "This information was gained after correspondence with the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, and Navy Department, the Superintendent Naval Records and Library, neither department having any rule or regulation prescribing the manner in which the American flag should be displayed, or hung, in front of buildings, custom only making the above rule. It is the belief that every one desires to hang his flag properly and it is regrettable that the Government has not made regulations."

Army enlistments to April 26, totalled 1,375, the lowest for any week to date. The aggregate number of enlistments since April 1, is 35,167.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

A long list of nominations for promotion in the Army received by the Senate on April 19, appear on page 1137.

S.O. 93, APRIL 23, WAR DEPT.

Sergt. Clyde B. Hamlin, S.C., 1st Aero Squadron, Columbus, N.M., to San Diego, Cal., for duty at Aviation School.

Par. 27, S.O. 90, April 19, 1917, relating to 2d Lieut. George A. Derbyshire, U.S.A., retired, is revoked.

Second Lieut. George A. Derbyshire, retired, to duty as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Capt. John G. Hotz, retired, to active duty. He will report in person to commanding general, Western Department.

Major Herbert S. Whipple, retired, from duty as assistant to Q.M. Eastern Department, and report to depot Q.M., New York, N.Y., for duty.

First Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, 2d Field Art., now on leave, will report in person to Chief Signal Officer of Army for temporary duty.

Par. 27, S.O. 90, April 19, 1917, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. George A. Derbyshire, retired, is revoked.

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 88, April 17, 1917, War D., as relates to Capt. Harold L. Pope, Q.M.O.R.C., is revoked.

First Lieut. Philip M. Stinson, M.O.R.C., to active duty at medical supply depot, St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. Daniel W. Harmon, M.C., now on leave at Charlottesville, Va., from further duty with the Panama Canal and to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty.

Capt. Samuel M. Strong, M.O.R.C., to active duty at medical supply depot, New York, N.Y.

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 82, April 10, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. George A. Traylor, M.O.R.C., is amended so as to read Capt. George A. Traylor, M.O.R.C.

First Lieut. Hayden S. Cole, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M., New York, N.Y.

Boards as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at places specified on May 7, 1917, for conducting the examination of applicants for appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Army: Fort Sill, Okla.: First Lieut. Herbert O. Woolley, M.O.R.C. Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Capt. James F. Johnston, 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Greer and Thomas L. Gore, M.O.

Major John E. Woodward, A.G., from duty in Southern Department to Washington for duty.

Major James Bourke, M.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

Capt. Henry H. Arnold, junior military aviator, S.C., to temporary duty in office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The following assignments of officers to command Coast Artillery districts, May 1, 1917, are ordered:

Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C., North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Charleston, S.C.

Col. John L. Hayden, C.A.C., North Pacific Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash.

Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, South Pacific Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Fort Miles, Cal.

The personnel and materiel officers now on the staffs of Brigadier Generals Hodges, Townsley and Sibert will continue on their present duties with their respective district commanders as indicated above.

Col. William G. Haan, C.A.C., and Capt. Shepler W. Fitzgerald, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, are relieved from duty as members of a joint Army and Navy Board for the selection of sites for joint aeronautical stations on the Atlantic coast.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Reynolds Landis, retired, to active duty, May 1, and report to Inspector General of the Army for temporary duty.

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty: Major Robert M. Angus, Major Oliver H. Balch, Capt. Enrique Garcia, William F. Riter and Herbert W. Hardman. Major Angus to report to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty; Major Balch to report to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty; Captain Garcia to report to commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty; Captain Riter to report to the depot Q.M., Boston, Mass., for duty; Captain Hartman to report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty.

Capt. Kenneth B. Harmon, O.D., from duty in Southern Department to Washington for duty.

S.O. 94, APRIL 24, WAR DEPT.

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 88, April 17, 1917, War D., as directs Major William H. Hutton, Jr., Q.M.O.R.C., to proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty, is revoked. Major Hutton will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Major Daniel Le May, retired, to active duty, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Basil N. Ritterhouse, 9th Cav., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to report to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Col. Daniel E. McCarthy from duty at Army War College, to Chicago, Ill., for duty as quartermaster, relieving Col. Albert D. Kniskern, who will assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster Corps at Chicago, Ill., relieving Col. Frank P. Eastman. Colonel Eastman will report in person to commanding general, Central Department, for duty as assistant to the Q.M. of that department. (April 24, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. John W. Hyatt, 5th Inf., is placed on the D.O.L., April 25, 1917, and the name of 1st Lieut. Frank L. Pardon, Inf., is removed April 24.

Par. 29, S.O. 82, War D., April 10, 1917, relating to Capt. Milos R. Hilgard, Q.M.C., is revoked.

Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, Q.M.C., from further duty in Southern Department and to Fort Leavenworth for duty, relieving Capt. Lindsey P. Rucker, Q.M.C.

The following officers of the Q.M.O. Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Majors Conrad D. Meyer and Hugh R. Lofton; Capt. Goddard Shackelford, Roger Ashe, Carl Saye, William J. Lindenberg, Earle J. Zimmerman, William S. Everts, Gabe Filleen, Barrett Andrews, Neil R. Markle, Patrick J. Blake, Halle S. Ray, Marion L. Mitchell, George Luberoff, George E. McGowan, John D. Goodrich, Theodore F. Powell and Hayden Channing. Major Meyer and Captains Zimmerman and McGowan will report to the depot Q.M., Chicago, for duty as his assistants. Major Lofton and Captain Markle will report in person to officer in charge of the Kansas City office of the Q.M.C. for duty as his assistants. Captains Shackelford, Blake and Goodrich will report in person to the depot Q.M., Seattle, Wash., for duty as his assistants. Captains Ashe, Everts and Mitchell will report in person to the depot

Q.M., San Francisco, for duty as his assistants. Captains Saye, Filleen and Luberoff will report in person to the Q.M., New Orleans, La., for duty. Captain Lindenberg will report in person to the Q.M., Portland, Ore., for duty. Captain Andrews will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty. Captain Ray will report in person to depot Q.M., Omaha, for duty. Captain Powell will report in person to the depot Q.M., Washington, for duty as his assistant. Captain Channing will report in person to the depot Q.M., Front Royal, Va., for duty.

Sergt. James P. Joyce, M.D., is placed upon the retired list at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to his home.

Q.M. Sergt. Max Heisig, Q.M.C. (appointed April 21, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; to temporary duty at the citizen's training camp, that place.

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M.C., appointed April 21, 1917, from sergeants, Q.M.C., to the stations indicated for temporary duty at the citizen's training camps: William P. Johnson, Fort Sill, Okla., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; Charles C. Metz, Harlingen, Texas, to Fort Riley, Kas.; John J. O'Donohue, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Q.M. Sergt. Franklin Overheiser, Q.M.C. (appointed April 21, 1917, from master gunner, C.A.C.), now at Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty at the citizen's training camp, that place.

Q.M. Sergt. Ray E. Quigley, Q.M.C. (appointed April 21, 1917, from sergeant major, Disciplinary Barracks, Guard), now at Fort Jay, N.Y., to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for temporary duty at the citizen's training camp, that place.

Q.M. Sergt. William Bowman, Q.M.C. (appointed April 21, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), at Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty at the citizen's training camp, Fort Myer, Va.

Q.M. Major (J.G.) Allen W. Andrews, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty at the training camp.

S.O. 95, APRIL 25, 1917, WAR DEPT.

A board of officers of Ordnance Department to consist of Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer and Lieut. Col. Clarence C. Williams to meet at Washington, D.C., April 25, 1917, for the purpose of making recommendation for detail of officers to the Ordnance Department in the grades of lieutenant colonel, major, captain and first lieutenant.

Capt. Elbert A. Gibbs and 1st Lieut. Everett F. Archibald, Engineer Officers' R.C., to active duty. They will report in person to Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadwin, C.E., Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty as his assistants in the organization of a reserve regiment of Engineers at that place.

Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., is relieved from station at Birmingham, Ala., and will take station at Montgomery in connection with duties as senior inspector-instructor of Cavalry. Par. 48, S.O. 92, War D., April 21, relating to Sergt. 1st Class George W. McKenzie, is revoked.

Sergt. 1st Class Fitz W. Donohue, Med. Dept., to Charleston, S.C., in time to report May 1 for duty.

Par. 31, S.O. 11, Jan. 13, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Athel C. Burnham, M.R.C., is revoked.

Capt. Follett Bradley, 1st Field Art., O.D., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., with a view to examination for physical qualification for detail to aviation section, Signal Corps.

Capt. John R. Musgrave, C.A.C., in addition to present duties, will assume charge of construction work connection with recruit camp at Fort Screven, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Winston, U.S.A., retired, to active duty, headquarters, Central Department, Chicago.

Major Le Roy T. Hillman, O.D., is relieved from station, Watertown, Mass., and to Washington, D.C., for duty.

First Lieut. Eugene O. Ecker, U.S.A., retired, to active duty, Chicago.

The following officers, Q.M., O.R.C., to active duty and will report to commanding general, Central Department, for duty: Capt. John C. W. Niemeyer, Julius Schmidt, Jr., Bayard C. Dooley and Chester J. Dick.

First Lieut. Seth Low and Cord Meyer, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, to active duty, office of Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Otto Engelmann to active duty, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Capt. Paul McGeehan, Engr., O.R.C., to active duty, Kansas City, Mo.

Capt. James H. Burns, O.D., relieved duty Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., and will report to Chief of Ordnance for duty.

TRAINING CAMP ASSIGNMENTS.

First Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce, U.S.A., retired, assigned to active duty, detailed general recruiting service; to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty.

Following officers at once to place specified after name for duty as commanding officer, officers' training camp to be established there:

Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, Inf., D.O.L., Plattsburg, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. William R. Sample, 34th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., D.O.L., Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Col. Herbert J. Slocum, 13th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Col. Charles R. Noyes, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga.

Col. Edwin P. Glenn, 18th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Col. William J. Nicholson, 11th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Col. William H. Sage, 12th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.

Col. Tyree R. Rivers, Cav., Fort Riley, Kas.

Col. William S. Scott, 16th Cav., Leon Springs, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Otto W. B. Farr, 7th Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton, Cav., Fort Myer, Va.

Following officers at once to place specified for duty as senior instructor, officers' training camp to be established there:

Major Merck B. Stewart, Inf., D.O.L., Plattsburg, N.Y.

Major Edgar T. Collins, Inf., D.O.L., Plattsburg, N.Y.

Major William R. Smedberg, 2d Cav., Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Major Claude B. Swezey, Cav., Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Major Robert McCreary, 55th Inf., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Major George C. Saffers, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga.

Major Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf., Fort Riley, Kas.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Martin, 18th Inf., Leon Springs, Texas.

Major Frank A. Wilcox, 6th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Capt. Berkeley Enoch, 11th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.

Major Hanson E. Ely, 7th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Major Harry La T. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, 21st Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Col. William J. Glasgow, 5th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.

Following officers at once to place specified for duty as adjutant, officers' training camp to be established there:

Capt. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav., Plattsburg, N.Y.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 6th Cav., Plattsburg, N.Y.

Capt. Charles B. Moore, 4th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Capt. John G. Quekemyer, 7th Cav., Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Capt. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., D.O.L., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., D.O.L., Fort McPherson, Ga.

Capt. John S. Upham, 3d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Capt. Wallace B. Seales, 5th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. John P. Bubb, 16th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Capt. H. M. Mason, 30th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.

Capt. Lawrence P. Butler, Inf., D.O.L., Fort Riley, Kas.

First Lieut. Herbert H. White, Cav., Leon Springs, Texas.

Capt. James M. Hobson, Jr., 21st Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Frank S. Long, C.A.C., report to commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as Q.M., Officers' Training Camp, New England states.

Following officers assigned duty at officers' training camp specified and will proceed at once to place indicated:

Capt. Jason M. Walling, 8d Inf., New York City, Eastern Department, for duty as Q.M., New England states, and for further instructions.

Capt. Charles E. N. Howard, Q.M.C., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty as assistant to Q.M.

Capt. Harry F. Dalton, 23d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty as Q.M.

Capt. Dean Halford, 84th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf., Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty as assistant to Q.M.
 Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, 10th Cav., Fort Myer, Va., to Eastern Department for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday, Q.M.C., Fort Myer, Va., report to commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 11th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. William B. Gracie, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Robert B. Hewitt, 36th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Alvin K. Baskette, Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as assistant to Q.M.
 Capt. John R. R. Hannay, Q.M.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as assistant to Q.M.
 Capt. James W. Furrow, Q.M.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as assistant to Q.M.
 Capt. Kenneth P. Williams, Inf., D.O.L., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. James H. Bryson, 8th F.A., Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. William O. Smith, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Warren W. Whitson, 10th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Patrick W. Guiney, 11th Cav., Leon Springs, Texas, for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Ernest S. Wheeler, 4th F.A., Leon Springs, Texas, for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, 37th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Q.M.
 Capt. Otto W. Rehner, 13th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Q.M.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 24, 1917:

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Thomas M. Robins, C.E., to be major from April 14, 1917, vice Williams, retired.
 First Lieut. Gordon R. Young, C.E., to be captain from April 14, 1917, vice Robins, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. James L. Collins, 11th Cav., to be captain March 31, 1917, vice King, unassigned, placed on D.O.L.
 First Lieut. William C. McChord, Cav., D.O.L., to be captain March 31, 1917, vice Converse, 4th Cav., placed on D.O.L.
 First Lieut. William R. Henry, Cav., D.O.L., to be captain March 31, 1917, vice Jones, unassigned, placed on D.O.L.
 First Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., to be captain March 31, 1917, vice Rush, unassigned, placed on D.O.L.
 First Lieut. Robert M. Cheney, 5th Cav., to be captain from April 9, 1917, vice Butler, 8th Cav., placed on D.O.L.

Field Artillery Arm.

First Lieut. John T. Kennedy, 7th F.A., to be captain Feb. 28, 1917, vice Apple, 4th F.A., promoted.
 First Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 2d F.A., to be captain Feb. 27, 1917, vice Booker, 5th F.A., placed on D.O.L.
 First Lieut. Leo J. Ahern, 1st F.A., to be captain March 21, 1917, vice Yule, 6th F.A., promoted.

Provisional Appointment, by Promotion, in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Ernest L. Osborne, C.E., to be first lieutenant from April 14, 1917, vice Young, promoted.

G.O. 41, APRIL 9, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Announces the dismissal of 2d Lieut. Arthur Brown, Cav., Tenn. N.G., after trial by G.C.M., the dismissal dating from April 10, 1917.

G.O. 14, APRIL 10, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, 3d Field Art., is announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A. Captain Margetts will proceed from Laredo, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station and duty accordingly.

TRAINING NON-COMS. FOR COMMISSIONS.

G.O. 15, APRIL 10, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

1. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, commanders of provisional divisions of the Southern Department will cause each brigade commander to organize at once and conduct a training school in his brigade for such non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army as have been or may be recommended for commissions by regimental and separate battalion commanders and heads of staff departments.

2. All non-commissioned officers recommended by boards for commissions in the Reserve Corps, or who have already been commissioned therein, as well as non-commissioned officers recommended by regimental and separate battalion commanders and heads of staff departments for temporary commissions in case of war (see telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated March 3, 1917, a copy of which was transmitted to subordinate commanders), will attend these schools.

3. All such staff department and other non-commissioned officers, not included in divisions, will be reported by letter to the commanding general of the nearest provisional Infantry division, who will assign them to schools of his brigades.

4. The non-commissioned officers specified in Paras. 2 and 3 of this order will be sent by division commanders to report in person to the respective brigade commanders on April 20, 1917, for a twelve weeks' course of instruction, beginning on April 23, 1917, and based on the theoretical course for provisional second lieutenants just completed at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Monroe. Copies of that course will be furnished division and brigade commanders from these headquarters. Not more than one officer for each twenty students, nor less than one officer for each sixty students, will be detailed as instructors. Available barracks, or other buildings, may be used as academic buildings. Where such buildings are not available division commanders are authorized to rent the necessary buildings. Students and instructors will live and mess in camp. The employment of necessary cooks, waiters and janitors for student non-commissioned officers' messes is hereby authorized, payment therefor to be made by the Quartermaster Department on vouchers approved by the division commanders.

5. Division commanders have discretionary authority to relieve and return to their organizations any non-commissioned officers who show by their conduct, or application, at the school that they will not be able to qualify for commissions.

6. Division commanders will report to these headquarters the location of each school, together with the name of the officer in immediate charge, and the number of student non-commissioned officers designated to attend.

By command of Major General Pershing:

MALVERN HILL BARNUM.

Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. D. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Second Lieut. Hardie A. Violland, Q.M.C., from further duty in Southern Department and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. George N. Watson, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George W. Thornburg (Q.M.C.), retired, 2 Horn street, Methuen, Mass., is detailed to active duty at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., April 25. (April 20, War D.)
 Sergt. Charles Colling, Q.M.C., Fort Reno, Okla., to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Par. 8, S.O. 60, War D., March 15, 1917, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Fred G. LeMesurier, Q.M.C., is revoked. (April 18, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John N. McNaughton, Q.M.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks for examination for provisional

appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. (April 7, Western D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John N. McNaughton, Q.M.C. (appointed April 17, 1917, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (S.G.) James S. Harvey, Q.M.C. (appointed April 16, 1917, from Q.M. sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Warren, Mass., to Cambridge, Mass., to arrive May 1 at Harvard University for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Harry M. Culp, Q.M.C. (appointed April 18 from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Presidio of San Francisco, to Seattle, Wash., via Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty on the steamer Jacobs. (April 21, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

So much of Par. 39, S.O. 82, April 11, 1917, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., is revoked. (April 20, War D.)

Major Henry J. Nichols, M.C., and Capt. Wilson B. Burr, Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will report to school for non-commissioned officers at that post for duty as instructors. (April 20, Western D.)

Major Elmer A. Dean, M.C., now on leave at San Francisco, Cal., from further duty in Southern Department and from further station at Fort Crockett, Texas, and will report to C.O., Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Major Reuben B. Miller, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the motor ambulance best adapted for use in the military service, vice Major Robert E. Noble, M.C., relieved. (April 20, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

So much of Par. 50, S.O. 83, April 11, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Clarence F. Dickenson, M.R.C., is revoked. (April 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Samuel F. Jones, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Logan, Colo. (April 21, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty at the places hereinafter indicated: Milwaukee, Wis., 1st Lieut. Harry R. Foester; Cleveland, Ohio, Capt. Allen Graham; Kansas City, Mo., 1st Lieut. William T. Fitzsimons. (April 21, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty at the places hereinafter indicated: Detroit, Mich., 1st Lieut. George E. Fay; St. Louis, Mo., 1st Lieut. Isaac D. Kelley. (April 21, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Ben H. Sherrard, D.C., from further temporary duty in the Southern Department and to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to arrive not later than May 7. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Lee B. Schrader, D.C., Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Logan, Colo., for temporary duty, then return to Fort Riley. (April 20, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class George W. McKenzie, Med Dept., on duty in Southern Department, to Charleston, S.C., to report May 1 for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Hospital Sergt. Gabriel Cushman, Med. Dept., Southern Department, to Boston, Mass., in time to report May 1, Northern Department, for duty in the office of the department surgeon. (April 20, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. Walter L. Fisk, retired, is appointed division Engineer of the Eastern Division, to take effect April 21, vice Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, C.E., relieved. (April 16, C.E.)

Col. William H. Heuer, retired, is appointed division Engineer of the Pacific Division, May 1, vice Col. Edward Burr, C.E., relieved. (April 23, C.E.)

Brig. Gen. William T. Russell, retired, is detailed as a member of the Board of Engineers, vice Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., relieved. (April 23, C.E.)

Brig. Gen. William T. Russell, retired, is detailed as a member of the Board of Engineer Officers to consider and report upon the subject of the harbor lines of New York Harbor and its adjacent waters, vice Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., relieved. (April 23, C.E.)

Brig. Gen. William T. Russell, retired, is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers to consider and report upon proposed modification of the harbor lines in Boston Harbor, at Jeffries Point, Mass., vice Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., relieved. (April 23, C.E.)

Col. William H. Heuer, retired, is detailed as a member of the board of the Corps of Engineers to establish the harbor lines of San Francisco and adjacent waters, to take effect May 1, 1917, vice Col. Edward Burr, C.E., relieved. (April 23, C.E.)

Col. Walter L. Fisk, retired, is detailed as a member of the board of the Corps of Engineers to consider and recommend limiting lines for fishing structures between Smith Point Light and Wolf Trap Light, Chesapeake Bay, and Lieut. Col. William V. Judson and Clement A. F. Flieger, C.E., relieved as members of the board. (April 23, C.E.)

2D ENGINEERS.—COL. G. A. ZINN.

Sergt. John J. Wise, Co. A, 2d Engrs., El Paso, is transferred as sergeant to Engineers, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of North Carolina as sergeant-instructor. (April 21, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Edward M. Shinkle, O.D., from duty at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Washington for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C., from further duty in Southern Department and to Washington for duty. (April 19, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. Shepler W. Fitzgerald, junior military aviator, S.C., to Gloucester, Mass., about April 23, 1917, for temporary duty at the Hammond Research Laboratory. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry C. Ingles, George H. Blankenship and Herman Beukema, S.C., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty. (April 21, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John T. Sullivan, Depot Co. I, Signal Corps, Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to report to the Signal Corps superintendent, Army Transport Service, this city, for duty. (April 9, Western D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be master signal electrician: Sergt. 1st Class Richard A. Kreis, April 1, 1917. To be sergeants first class: Sergts. Walter L. Thomas, Ira A. Kilbury, John Donhauser, Benjamin Schmidt, John E. Rundquist, Wade H. Glascock, Cleburne R. Edmundson, Elwood F. Carter, Harry L. Beck, Leo McMahon and Byron Houston, March 24, 1917. To be sergeants: Corpls. Wesley E. Wright, March 20, 1917; William E. Miller and Howard M. McGrew, April 1, 1917, and John H. Vandenberg, April 16, 1917. (April 16, S.O.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps are announced: To be master signal electricians: Sergts. 1st Class Evert L. Moore, John W. Corcoran, John Dolan, Robert Robertson, Calvin T. Stevenson, Arthur B. Neiswander, Leo C. Tobin, William G. Martin, Harry T. Lewis, Charles Payne, Alexander B. Culp, Clarence P. Young, Samuel Katsman, Isaac P. Blade, Walter Brewer, Nemo S. Jolls and George D. Litherland, April 16, 1917. To be sergeants first class: Sergts. Clarence F. Adams, Herbert J. Bertram, Roy E. Showalter, John Pollok, Samuel Hurdin, Clarence H. Maraville, Neil H. Harring, Clyde B. Hamlin, Harry V. Hand, John O. Turek, Harry E. Weightman, Jacob Anderson, James Murray, John Ross, Henry A. Bergman, Thomas F. Randle, Frank Krick, James MacFadden, Charley B. Ammen, Frank C. Behrend, George W. Kellogg, William A. Bechtold, William C. Hunter, Alvah E. Baxter and Charles W. Winters, April 16, 1917. To be sergeants: Corpls. Arthur R. Curphey, Alfred J. Ralph, Oscar Young, David M. Jones, James A. Reardon, Max Miller, Harry Turner, Walter Hannefeld, Clarence L. Sanders, George O. Kull, Lawrence G. Wirth, Lawrence M. Gordon, Walter Hitzfeldt, Howard J. France, Lee O. McQuitty, Andrew Anderson, Nick Roesser, Willard W. Warren, Charles O. Watson, Frederick Janson,

Claude E. Fessler, Carl W. Bradbury, Paul A. H. Bellings, Donald Smith, Alexander J. Anderson and William A. Fox, April 16, 1917; Cook Harry F. Gosnear, April 16, 1917, and Pvt. Irwin N. Zuber, March 25, 1917, and Paul J. Corn, April 2, 1917. (April 16, S.O.)

Master Signal Electrician. Leon E. Harper, S.O., at Nogales, Ariz., to Manila on transport to leave May 5 for duty. (April 21, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

COL. W. C. RIVERS, ATTACHED.

Sergt. Charles M. Powell, Troop G, 2d Cav., now on duty with the Cavalry organizations of Alabama N.G., is transferred as sergeant to Cavalry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the Alabama N.G. as sergeant-instructor. (April 21, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. M. BRETT, D.O.L.

Capt. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., now in San Francisco on sick leave and who places himself available for duty not involving violent or long continued physical exertion, is detailed to conduct at 201 Pine street the examination of applicants for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. (April 14, Western D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

The name of Capt. Emil P. Pierson, Cav., is placed on the D.O.L., April 20, and the name of Capt. John G. Hotz, C.A.C., is removed, April 19. (April 19, War D.)
 Leave fifteen days to Col. Daniel L. Tate, Cav. (April 21, War D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Clarence C. Culver, Cav., D.O.L., to Dayton, Ohio, via Columbus, Ohio, for temporary duty pertaining to the development of radio apparatus for the Signal Corps. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Desmore O. Nelson, Cav., D.O.L., from his present duties and to proper station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (April 19, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. W. J. SNOW.

Capt. Sherman Miles, 1st Field Art., now acting as examining board in San Francisco, to Portland, Ore., to conduct examinations of applicants for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. (April 14, Western D.)

8TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. P. C. MARCH.

Capt. Leo P. Quinn, 8th Field Art., now on sick leave, is detailed temporarily for general recruiting service at Baltimore, Md. (April 21, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major Edward Kimmel, C.A.C., is detailed as acting department adjutant, Western Department. (April 11, Western D.)

Capt. John G. Hotz, C.A.C., is removed from D.O.L., April 19. (April 19, War D.)

The 3d Company, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., from further duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to proper station. (April 13, Western D.)

Capt. John G. Hotz, C.A.C., D.O.L., incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Kelley B. Lemmon, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (April 7, Western D.)

First Lieut. Ralph C. Harrison, C.A.C., D.O.L., from mustering duty in the Eastern Department to proper station. (April 21, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) James S. Holmes, C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Totten, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (April 21, War D.)

Electron Sergt. 2d Class Daniel F. Vaughan, C.A.C. (appointed April 20, 1917, from corporal, C.A.C., 2d Co. Fort Hamilton, N.Y.), Coast Defenses of Southern New York, will be assigned to duty by C.O. of that coast defense command. (April 21, War D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

The resignation of Col. Eugene H. Graves, 4th Inf., Alabama N.G., is accepted. (April 20, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. Edgar Hayes, 4th Inf., Alabama N.G., is accepted. (April 20, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Harry Hawley, 9th Inf., from duty in Eastern Department and join his regiment. (April 19, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. B. DEVORE.

The leave granted Capt. William T. MacMillan, 10th Inf., is further extended one month. (April 19, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Battalion Sergt. Major Frank M. Henry, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Tientsin, China, and will repair to his home. (April 20, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Capt. George W. Wallace, 16th Inf., under treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, is detailed, with his consent, to conduct at 201 Pine street, San Francisco, the examination of such applicants for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps as may be authorized to appear before him for examination. (April 14, Western D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. P. O'NEIL.

Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, 21st Inf., now at Los Angeles, to Presidio of San Francisco for duty as commandant of the school to be established at that post for non-commissioned officers recommended for temporary commissions. (April 9, Western D.)

Capt. James M. Hobson, Jr., 21st Inf., is detailed as assistant to Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 21st Cav., commanding the 3d District of the National Guard in the Western Department, and to Los Angeles for duty. (April 9, Western D.)

Capt. Louis A. Kunzig, 21st Inf., Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, to the Presidio of San Francisco, school for non-commissioned officers, for duty as instructor. (April 13, Western D.)

Capt. Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf., Los Angeles, to the Presidio of San Francisco, school for non-commissioned officers, for duty as instructor. (April 11, Western D.)

Capt. Rutherford S. Hartz, 21st Inf., Los Angeles, Cal., to the Presidio of San Francisco, school for non-commissioned officers, for duty as instructor. (April 11, Western D.)

Capt. Torrey B. Maghee, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Gibson, Inf., are assigned to station at Los Angeles, Cal., while on duty, respectively, as adjutant and intelligence officer of the Southern California Border District, under command of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 5th Cav. (April 10, Western D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Capt. Edward K. Massee, 22d Inf., will report at school for non-commissioned officers at the Presidio of San Francisco for duty as instructor. (April 13, Western D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. P. BUFFINGTON.

Sergt. Dock Kale, Co. C, 30th Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of California as sergeant-instructor. (April 20, War D.)

32D INFANTRY.—COL. L. L. DUFFEE.

Capt. Fred W. Pitts, 32d Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, president of an Army retiring board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination by board. (April 19, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles Bengel, Co. H, 32d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (April 20, War D.)

34TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

First Sergt. Batley Mahoney, Co. G, 34th Inf., is placed

upon the retired list at Indio, Texas, and will repair to his home. (April 18, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. Leon S. Roudies, Inf., from present duties at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and to Charleston, S.C., and report on May 1 for duty as officer in charge of Militia affairs of Southeastern Department. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. S. A. Gibson, Inf., to station at Los Angeles, Cal., for duty as intelligence officer of Southern California Border District. (April 10, Western D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Par. 1, S.O. 88, April 17, 1917, War D., relating to Capt. Cassius M. Dowell, Inf., D.O.L., is revoked. (April 18, War D.)

Major Perry L. Miles, Inf., D.O.L., is detailed as a member of the examining board at headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., vice 1st Lieut. Gilbert R. Cook, Inf., D.O.L., relieved. (April 21, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Henry Rodgers, P.S., retired, will report to C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, for duty as assistant to the Q.M. of that post. (April 14, Western D.)

Capt. Joseph M. Harris, P.S., is retired from active service, May 4, 1917, with the grade now held by him and with the pay and allowances of master signal electrician of U.S. Army and will repair to his home. (April 21, War D.)

Capt. Archie W. Barry, P.S., is retired from active service, June 5, 1917, with the grade now held by him and with the pay and allowances of master signal electrician. (April 21, War D.)

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. are assigned to active duty: Major Rufus Walter, Major Charles Bader, Capt. George H. Zautner, Lewis B. Massie, Clara Davis, Lewis J. Emery, Melvin R. Ginn and Paul A. Hodapp.

Major Walter will report by letter to commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to station. Major Bader will report in person to depot Q.M., Seattle, Wash., for duty as his assistant. Captain Zautner will report by letter to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station. Captain Massie will report in person to depot Q.M., Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., for duty as his assistant. Captain Davis will report in person to Q.M.G. of the Army for duty as an assistant in his office. Captain Emery will report by letter to commanding general, U.S. troops, Canal Zone, for station. Captain Ginn will report by letter to commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for station. Captain Hodapp will report in person to commanding officer, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to the quartermaster. (April 20, War D.)

Capt. Harold C. Whitman, Q.M.O.R.C., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Major John J. Carty, S.O.R.C., to active duty at New York, N.Y. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter V. Barney, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 20, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. James R. Smith, M.O.R.C., to active duty at Coast Defenses of Savannah, Fort Screven, Ga. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. John A. Roddy, jr., M.O.R.C., is assigned to active duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (April 18, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. Edwin P. Andrus, retired, from duty at Syracuse, N.Y., and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty as commandant of the war prison barracks to be established at that post. (April 19, War D.)

Col. John T. Van Orsdale, retired, to active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., as commandant of the war prison barracks to be established at that post. (April 19, War D.)

Col. Arthur Williams, retired, to active duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty as commandant of the war prison barracks to be established at that post. (April 19, War D.)

Col. William H. Heuer, retired, to active duty at San Francisco, Cal. (April 19, War D.)

Col. William A. Glasford, retired, to active duty in Western Department as aeronautical officer. (April 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell, retired, to active duty for general recruiting service at Columbus, Ohio, relieving Major William Roberts, retired, who will report to Lieutenant Colonel Powell for duty as assistant. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Wiley E. Dawson, retired, at his own request, from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., to home. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Walter S. Volkmar, retired, Pasadena, Cal., to active duty as assistant to Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 5th Cav., commanding the 3d District of the National Guard in Western Department. He will proceed to Los Angeles for duty. (April 9, Western D.)

Second Lieut. George A. Derbyshire, retired, to active duty for general recruiting service at Fort Thomas, Ky. (April 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. Claude N. Feamster, retired, to active duty for general recruiting service at Fort Thomas, Ky. (April 20, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list from April 1, 1917, of Capt. William B. Harrison, retired, is announced. (April 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles W. Harris, retired, to active duty for recruiting service at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (April 21, War D.)

Par. 29, S.O. 88, April 17, 1917, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. George Eugene C. Ecker, retired, is revoked. (April 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, retired, to Roanoke, Va., for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Albert C. Blunt, retired, to active duty at Governors Island, N.Y. (April 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. John S. Singleton, retired, to active duty at Fort Thomas, Ky. (April 21, War D.)

FIELD CLERKS.

Field Clerk Drury K. Mitchell, Q.M.C., now on duty at Richmond, Va., from further duty at Richmond and from duty in Southern Department not later than April 22, 1917, and to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

The following Army field clerks are relieved from duty at headquarters, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y., and will proceed to points designated, to arrive May 1, 1917: To Southeastern Department, Charleston, S.C.: Walton H. Bush, Charles C. Walker, A. Hallstrom and James W. Boyer, jr. To Southeastern Department, Charleston, S.C.: Arthur Murray, John J. Cassidy, David M. Erwin, Adolph Harbort, jr., Joseph F. McGuire and George J. Helmstetter. (April 18, War D.)

Field Clerks David S. Burns, sr., Albert S. Rasche, Bert Bertramson and E. P. Humphrey, Q.M.C., on duty in the office of the department Q.M., Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Field Clerk Claud E. Gray, Q.M.C., on duty at Brownsville, Texas; Field Clerk W. R. S. Swartz, Q.M.C., on duty at Harlingen, Texas; and Field Clerk A. A. Dixon, Q.M.C., on duty in office of the depot Q.M., El Paso, Texas, are relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and to Atlanta, Ga., not later than May 1 for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Army Field Clerks Ralph G. Hersey and Jacob French from duty at headquarters, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, to the points designated, to arrive on May 1, 1917: Clerk Hersey to headquarters, Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass., and Clerk French to headquarters, Southeastern Department, Charleston, S.C. (April 20, War D.)

Army Field Clerk William E. Redmon from duty at headquarters, Hawaiian Department, Honolulu, H.T., and to San Francisco on transport to sail from Honolulu about July 5, thence to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Field Clerk Richard Allen, Q.M.C., from duty as chief clerk, office of the depot Q.M., Seattle, Wash., and to San Francisco and sail about May 5, 1917, for Manila for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Field Clerks Howard H. Spahr and I. F. Wardwell, Q.M.C., from further duty in Eastern Department and to Boston, Mass., May 1 for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Army Field Clerk Albert Grunsfeld from duty at San Francisco to Fort Milley, Cal., for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Army Field Clerk William E. Wheadon from duty at Fort Milley, Cal., to Charleston, S.C., and report May 1 for duty. (April 21, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet May 7, 1917, at the places named for conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

Letterman General Hospital, Cal.: Col. Guy L. Edie, Major Lloyd L. Smith and Capt. Leo C. Mudd, M.C.

Chicago, Ill.: Col. William Stephenson, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Stanton, M.R.C.

Fort Sill, Okla.: First Lieut. Herbert C. Woolley, M.R.C.

Philadelphia, Pa.: First Lieut. Elijah H. Siter, M.R.C.

Fort Crockett, Texas: Capt. Robert C. McDonald, M.C., and 1st Lieut. James G. Flynn, M.R.C.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal.: First Lieut. Alfred H. Byars, M.R.C.

Fort Missoula, Mont.: First Lieut. William E. Shea, M.R.C.

Fort Jay, N.Y.: Major Frederick S. Macy, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Albert R. Goodman, M.R.C.

Washington, D.C.: Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., M.C.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Capt. John T. Aydelotte, M.C.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Major William A. Wickline and Capt. Frank N. Chilton, M.C.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: First Lieut. Bert W. Caldwell, M.R.C.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Capt. James F. Johnston, 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Gore and Joseph M. Greer, M.C.

Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.: Col. Charles M. Gandy and Capt. Albert P. Clark, M.C.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Col. Charles Wilcox and Capt. Adam E. Schlanser, M.C.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Majors Charles E. Marrow and Alexander Murray, M.C.

Fort Banks, Mass.: Lieut. Col. Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Ben H. Metcalf, M.R.C.

Fort Williams, Me.: First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.C. (April 20, War D.)

A board to consist of Major Ferdinand Schmitter, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Willis P. Baker, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Paul R. Hawley, M.C., at Fort Thomas, Ky., May 7, for conducting preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army. (April 21, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Boards as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on May 7, 1917, at the places named for the purpose of conducting examination of applicants for appointment in the Dental Corps of the Army:

Fort Slocum, N.Y.: Major Junius C. Gregory, M.C.; 1st Lieut. John H. Snapp, D.C., and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Lewis, D.C.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C.; Capt. S. Davis Boak, D.C., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Warfield, D.C.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Major William A. Wickline, M.C.; Capt. George I. Gunkel, D.C., and 1st Lieut. Ben H. Sherard, D.C.

Letterman General Hospital, Cal.: Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C.; Capt. Frank H. Wolven, D.C., and 1st Lieut. Gerald D. Byrne, D.C.

Fort Logan, Colo.: Capt. John A. Burket, M.C.; Capt. Julian R. Bernheim, D.C., and 1st Lieut. Lee B. Schrader, D.C.

Fort Grant, Canal Zone: Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C.; 1st Lieut. J. Craig King and Charles C. Mann, D.C. (April 20, War D.)

BOARDS FOR VETERINARIANS.

A board to consist of Major Allie W. Williams, M.C.; Major Harold W. Jones, M.C.; Major Gerald E. Griffin, veterinarian; 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C., and 2d Lieut. Charles E. Channing, assistant veterinarian, is appointed to meet in Washington for the examination of applicants for appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Army. (April 20, War D.)

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are to meet May 7, 1917, at the places named for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Army:

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Capt. John R. McKnight, M.C.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: First Lieut. Bert W. Caldwell, M.R.C.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Col. Charles Wilcox and Capt. Adam E. Schlanser, M.C.

Fort Jay, N.Y.: Major Frederick S. Macy, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Albert R. Goodman, M.R.C.

Fort Riley, Kas.: First Lieut. William H. Heuschele, John E. Hewitt and John W. Turner, M.R.C.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Major William A. Wickline and Capt. Frank N. Chilton, M.C.

Fort Logan, Colo.: Capt. John A. Burket, M.C.; Capt. Leonard S. Hughes, M.C., and 1st Lieut. John R. Hall, M.R.C.

Chicago, Ill.: Col. William Stephenson, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Stanton, M.R.C.

Fort McPherson, Ga.: Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Bratten, M.C., and 1st Lieut. John F. Denton, M.R.C.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Majors Charles E. Marrow and Alexander Murray, M.C.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Capt. Ernest R. Gentry and 1st Lieut. Edgar E. Hume, M.C.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa: First Lieut. James E. Kessell, M.R.C.

Fort Thomas, Ky.: Major Ferdinand Schmitter, 1st Lieut. Willis P. Baker and Paul R. Hawley, M.C.

Fort Caswell, N.C.: First Lieut. Walter A. Newman, M.R.C.

Fort Monroe, Va.: Major William L. Little, 1st Lieut. James A. Bethea and Prescott S. Tucker, M.C.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Capt. John T. Aydelotte, M.C.

Fort Bayard, N.M.: Majors Percy L. Jones and Haywood S. Hansell, M.C.

Livingston, Mont.: First Lieut. Francis O. Vicars, M.R.C.

Fort Omaha, Neb.: First Lieut. Paul H. Ellis, M.R.C.

Fort Missoula, Mont.: First Lieut. William E. Shea, M.R.C.

Fort Snelling, Minn.: Major Guy V. Rukke, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Alexander R. Colvin, M.R.C.

Fort Screven, Ga.: First Lieut. Harry Rubin, M.R.C.

Philadelphia, Pa.: First Lieut. Elijah H. Siter, M.R.C. (April 20, War D.)

EXAMINATION FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

A board to consist of Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C.; Capt. Edgar N. Coffey, retired; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Butts, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Emery, jr., C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Theodore D. Burger, M.R.C., to meet at Fort George Wright, Wash., to conduct the examination for qualified enlisted men, and other candidates designated for examination, for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (April 12, Western D.)

A board to consist of Major Murray Baldwin, retired; Capt. Henry W. Bunn, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Butts, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Gooding Packard, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Cecil O. Kellam, M.R.C., at Fort Lawton, Wash., to conduct examination for qualified enlisted men for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (April 18, Western D.)

VETERINARIANS.

The following assistant veterinarians, recently appointed, with rank from March 12, are assigned to regiments, hereinafter indicated: Second Lieut. Allen O. Wright to the 7th Field Artillery, George H. Dean to the 8th Field Artillery and Elwood L. Nye to the 9th Field Artillery. Each of the officers will join regiment to which assigned. (April 19, War D.)

The retirement of 1st Lieut. Ingild Hansen, assistant veterinarian, is announced, he having passed the age of sixty-four years. He will proceed to his home. (April 21, War D.)

INSTRUCTORS FOR N.C.O.

The following officers will proceed at once to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., school for non-commissioned officers, for duty as instructors at the school: Capt. Guy S. Norvell, 1st Cav.; Harrison S. Kerrick, C.A.C.; Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Inf.; Ralph E. Herring, C.A.C.; Clifford Jones, C.A.C.; Charles Burnett, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Richard F. Cox, C.A.C. (April 11, Western D.)

RECRUIT COMPANIES.

Sergt. William Block, 28th Recruit Company, is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (April 19, War D.)

First Sergt. Smith D. Woodhull, 26th Recruit Co., is

placed upon the retired list at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will repair to his home. April 21, War D.)

DISCIPLINARY COMPANIES.

Sergt. George J. Rollison, 8d Disciplinary Company, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and to duty at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., April 23, (April 18, War D.)

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, announced on April 24 the following list of persons whose acceptances of appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been received since list was last furnished, on April 10, 1917:

Note:—

Rank, Arm of Service and date of rank, are given in italic line preceding names.

Following each name the number given indicates order of appointment; the date is date of birth. Addresses as given here omit street address:

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Eastern Department:

To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917: Ashley, Douglas V., 86, May 23, 1881, Binghamton, N.Y.

Powell, Robert C., 87, Dec. 15, 1883, Baltimore, Md.

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917: Fowler, Charles A., jr., 72, Oct. 10, 1884, Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917: Eberlin, Barnard, 79, Jan. 1, 1895, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917: Rich, Clayton E., jr., 74, Sept. 11, 1884, New York, N.Y.

Wallace, Otis A., 79, Sept. 12, 1889, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917: Winslow, Kenelm, 81, July 23, 1884, New York, N.Y.

Maher, Frank J., 82, March 6, 1882, New York, N.Y.

Bonsall, Edgar R., 83, Sept. 28, 1889, Asbury Park, N.J.

Shepard, Francis, 85, March 15, 1883, South Orange, N.J.

Beers, William H., 86, June 24, 1884, Kingsbridge, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from Nov. 6, 1916: Bacon, jr., Leonard W., 29, April 23, 1894, New York, N.Y.

Frantz, Frederick S., 74, April 11, 1893, Lebanon, Pa.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from Dec. 6, 1916: Pearson, Alfred B., 176, March 16, 1889, Wyncote, Pa.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917: Thomas, Shipley, 218, Dec. 18, 1892, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917: Meyer, Herbert L., 219, March 30, 1894, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917: Kilbourne, Harry R., 221, Westbury, Long Island, N.Y.

Butler, Charles M., 223, Dec. 29, 1887, Tonawanda, N.Y.

Lucas, Anthony B., 224, July 21, 1889, New York, N.Y.

Isaacson, Isidor, 227, Jan. 29, 1891, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917: Richards, Henry B., 232, Feb. 27, 1891, New York, N.Y.

Colonna, B. A., 234, Nov. 19, 1894, New York, N.Y.

Goldberg, Jeffrey S., 235, June 21, 1891, New York, N.Y.

Burroughs, Percy P., 236, Oct. 31, 1891, East Orange, N.J.

Leerburger, Benedict H., 237, Aug. 10, 1891, New York, N.Y.

Cooney, Lee A., 238, July 6, 1893, New York, N.Y.

Law, Bernard C., 239, June 27, 1895, St. Davids, Pa.

Irwin, Daniel B., 240, May 6, 1890, Jamaica, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 4, 1917: Francis, Charles O., 241, Nov. 24, 1893, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Stonerod, Louis A., 244, Nov. 30, 1895, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 6, 1917: Patterson, Charles C., jr., 245, Dec. 1, 1893, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917: Cahen, James P., jr., 22, April 24, 1892, West New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from April 6, 1917: Adler, Julius O., 22, Dec. 3, 1892, New York, N.Y.

To be Captain, Field Art., O.R.C., from Jan. 9, 1917: Gammell, William, jr., 4, March 8, 1885, Providence, R.I.

To be Captain, Field Art., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917: Moretti, Onorio, 6, April 20, 1881, New Haven, Conn.

To be 2d Lieut., Field Art., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917: Kenyon, Douglas H., 8, Sept. 26, 1895, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut., Field Art., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917: Morgan, John W., 15, Jan. 23, 1895, New York, N.Y.

To be Captain, Ord., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917: Powers, Walter, 3, Aug. 3, 1885, Boston, Mass.

To be Captain, Ord., O.R.C., from April 4, 1917: Carnduff, Arthur W., 4, Sept. 23, 1885, New York, N.Y.

To be Major, Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Shearer, Harold H., 6, Aug. 24, 1886, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be Captain, Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917:
Reeves, David, 10, March 17, 1882, Washington, D.C.

To be Captain, Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Craft, Edward B., 12, Sept. 12, 1881, New York, N.Y.

To be Captain, Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from March 27, 1917:
Owens, Robert B., 14, Oct. 29, 1870, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captain, Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Jones, Reginald L., 18, Feb. 28, 1886, New York, N.Y.

To be Captain, Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 6, 1917:
Taylor, Walter R., 20, Feb. 14, 1874, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be Captain, Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
King, Thomas L., 22, Aug. 9, 1876, Washington, D.C.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Hagar Luther A., 28, May 12, 1892, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from March 22, 1917:
Wessen, Ernest J., 29, Dec. 4, 1887, Bath, Me.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from March 27, 1917:
Newington, John, 32, July 4, 1882, South Dartmouth, Mass.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Glenn, Charles B., 34, May 4, 1891, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Olmstead, Frederic W., 35, Dec. 8, 1888, Hempstead, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Johnson, Clement B., 36, Sept. 3, 1889, Freeport, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Rolph, William T., 21, Oct. 21, 1895, Newport News, Va.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Culver, Howard P., 22, Feb. 22, 1893, Newport News, Va.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Barney, Walter V., 23, Dec. 6, 1888, Newport News, Va.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Kenneson, Edward R., 24, Nov. 4, 1894, Newport News, Va.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:
Wetherill, Samuel P., Jr., 45, May 13, 1880, New York, N.Y.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Stone, Herman F., 86, Nov. 3, 1874, New York, N.Y.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Hamilton, George L., 87, May 5, 1872, Magnolia, Mass.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Laird, John H., 398, Nov. 1, 1872, Louisville, Ky.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Pulling, Lewis A., 405, March 25, 1895, Hamilton, Ontario.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Vaughan, Aubrey W., 410, July 6, 1883, Lowell, Mass.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Porter, John A., 421, Jan. 14, 1884, c/o Office, Q.M. General, U.S.A.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Meyer, Herbert A., 426, Aug. 30, 1886, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Mulford, William H., 427, Feb. 13, 1882, Wyncote, Pa.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Lang, John H., 428, July 19, 1883, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Channing, Hayden, 429, March 6, 1884, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Ames, George F., 430, Jan. 27, 1870, Rochester, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Estes, Frederick A., 441, Jan. 9, 1864, Lowell, Mass.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Delane, Kirk B., 443, Feb. 10, 1882, Canastota, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Burnham, Franklin J., 444, —, 1876, Boston, Mass.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Hawking, Herman A., 448, Jan. 14, 1875, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Lawton, Edwin M., 453, April 23, 1875, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
McKay, William J., 455, June 10, 1866, Newburgh, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Toland, Robert, 456, Sept. 25, 1866, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Ford, Carl B., 460, Aug. 19, 1890, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Washburn, Israel H., 470, Nov. 10, 1870, Portsmouth, N.H.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Nelson, Howard S., 478, Aug. 30, 1874, Darien, Conn.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
McMurray, Edward, 486, Sept. 13, 1878, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Bacon, Charles E., 491, Dec. 12, 1873, Boston, Mass.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Baines, Edward R., 492, March 20, 1887, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Puffer, Charles E., 500, Aug. 17, 1880, Woodhaven, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Evelenko, Nicholas A., 501, Nov. 5, 1890, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Barber, James W., 512, Aug. 28, 1885, East Syracuse, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Ketcham, George V., 514, Feb. 14, 1884, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Corbett, Andrew T., 518, Jan. 24, 1877, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Stephenson, Samuel S., 521, July 28, 1888, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Taylor, James F., 522, July 11, 1882, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Bauer, Paul L., 530, June 3, 1883, Providence, R.I.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Lynch, William P., 532, Nov. 23, 1874, Providence, R.I.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Jacobson, Simon, 536, April 25, 1888, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Cederwald, Alvord A., 537, March 25, 1871, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Rawley, Harry S., —, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Tobin, Edward A., 37, April 28, 1874, Plattsburg, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Graves, Leonard K., 48, March 5, 1856, Elmhurst, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Bridgman, Eveleth W., 50, Nov. 16, 1888, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Thomas, William H., 51, Aug. 9, 1873, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Well, Richard, 62, Oct. 15, 1876, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Bierwith, J. C., 100, Sept. 11, 1856, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
James, H. M., 103, Oct. 28, 1871, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Clark, A. S., 145, July 26, 1874, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Bising, A. G., 146, May 31, 1870, Westhewken, N.J.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Fox, Howard, 159, July 4, 1873, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Rodman, John S., 161, Jan. 3, 1891, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Hinchey, Charles L., 177, Dec. 24, 1875, Rochester, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Haskell, Clayton K., 178, July 18, 1875, Rochester, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Reed, Arthur P., 179, June 21, 1872, Rochester, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Kinnicut, Roger, 179, June 12, 1880, Worcester, Mass.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Vincent, John, 182, Jan. 19, 1876, Boston, Mass.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Turnure, Percy R., 197, —, 1871, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Derby, George S., 205, May 29, 1875, Boston, Mass.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Anders, James M., 224, July 22, 1854, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Andrews, Robert W., 225, Sept. 9, 1869, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Ashbury, Howard E., 228, April 26, 1880, Baltimore, Md.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Bayne, Jones S., 233, Nov. 6, 1888, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Bergey, David H., 239, Dec. 27, 1860, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Boyd, George M., 245, Aug. 11, 1861, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Boyer, Arthur L., 246, Oct. 10, 1871, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Brickner, Walter M., 249, Aug. 28, 1875, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Burns, Stillwell C., 255, July 19, 1875, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Foley, Thomas M., 267, —, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Fuller, Eugene, 270, —, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Fulton, John S., 272, —, Baltimore, Md.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Gamble, Cary B., Jr., 275, —, Baltimore, Md.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 7, 1917:
Chambers, Thomas R., 281, Sept. 20, 1885, Baltimore, Md.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 7, 1917:
Chisolm, Francis M., 283, Sept. 22, 1867, Annapolis, Md.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 7, 1917:
De Garmo, William B., 300, April 24, 1849, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
Patterson, Ross V., 363, —, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
Bettether, John J., 375, —, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
Royer, Benjamin F., 385, —, Harrisburg, Pa.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
Sweet, William M., 411, —, Philadelphia, Pa.

Steinfelder, Jacob J., 191, Dec. 11, 1884, New York, N.Y.

Acker, George N., 2d, 192, Aug. 2, 1888, New York, N.Y.

Solover, Charles W., 194, Oct. 16, 1881, Stanley, N.Y.

Davis, David M., 195, July 23, 1886, Baltimore, Md.

Atkins, Richard T., 210, March 4, 1884, New York, N.Y.

Van Campen, Benjamin, 214, July 1, 1879, Ocean, N.Y.

Vin, William E., 221, Joseph H., 223, Aug. 23, 1883, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miersol, George M., 230, Oct. 13, 1880, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reddan, Martin W., 231, March 20, 1870, Trenton, N.J.

Allen, Arthur W., 237, Nov. 30, 1887, Boston, Mass.

Ingle, Henry B., 238, April 15, 1878, Philadelphia, Pa.

Booth, John R., 239, April 23, 1885, Rochester, N.Y.

Cameron, Donald W., 243, Feb. 25, 1887, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kaiser, Albert D., 247, Nov. 20, 1887, Rochester, N.Y.

Hugh, James T., 250, June 11, 1867, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gillette, Curtin, 253, June 25, 1873, New York, N.Y.

Mason, Verne R., 254, Aug. 8, 1889, Baltimore, Md.

Happ, William M., 257, March 2, 1891, Baltimore, Md.

Emmons, Arthur B., 2d, 258, Sept. 9, 1875, Dover, Mass.

Coward, Francis A., 260, Dec. 8, 1877, Columbia, S.C.

Jenkins, Thomas W., 261, Feb. 5, 1869, Albany, N.Y.

Boker, Henry, 265, Sept. 14, 1885, Birmingham, Ala.

Humphrey, Frederick B., 267, July 15, 1878, New York, N.Y.

Mathesheim, Jacob L., 270, June 9, 1885, Jersey City, N.J.

Keough, Peter L., 276, Aug. 10, 1889, Pawtucket, R.I.

Edmundson, R. H., 287, May 22, 1867, Morgantown, W. Va.

Strasser, August A., 289, Jan. 11, 1874, Arlington, N.J.

Garlick, Frederick J., 296, July 28, 1887, Rochester, N.Y.

Parsons, Alfred H., 301, May 15, 1877, Great Neck, Nassau Creek, N.Y.

Robertson, E. L., 308, Jan. 13, 1875, Belzoni, Miss.

Vaux, Norris W., 310, Sept. 1, 1881, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phillips, Edgar W., 312, Oct. 24, 1888, Rochester, N.Y.

Goodridge, Frederic G., 321, Sept. 25, 1874, Pomfret Center, Conn.

Cutler, Arthur W., 334, Sept. 24, 1870, Oneonta, N.Y.

James, Henry, 337, Sept. 24, 1880, New York, N.Y.

Skilken, Samuel R., Jr., 339, April 16, 1889, Philadelphia, Pa.

Papenheimer, Alva, 344, Dec. 4, 1883, New York, N.Y.

Cobb, James L., 350, Nov. 18, 1887, New York, N.Y.

Howard, Frederick H., 352, Sept. 3, 1876, Williamstown, Mass.

Aranson, Joseph D., 356, Jan. 12, 1887, Germantown, Pa.

Baldwin, Lemuel G., 359, Nov. 18, 1863, New York, N.Y.

Berens, Conrad, Jr., 365, Dec. 2, 1889, New York, N.Y.

Bernatz, Clarence F., 367, Jan. 10, 1883, Bradock, Pa.

Boardman, William P., 375, June 9, 1885, Boston, Mass.

Booker, Lewis, 374, Oct. 11, 1887, New Castle, Del.

Brown, Polk D., 378, Sept. 8, 1875, McMinnville, Tenn.

MacLeod, Johnston, 379, July 7, 1867, Flushing, N.Y.

Clapp, George H., 384, March 4, 1883, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clark, William A., 385, April 26, 1857, Trenton, N.J.

Olund, Joseph H., 387, May 1, 1872, Ardmore, Pa.

Cochran, Robert C., 388, May 17, 1886, Boston, Mass.

Cooper, Imman W., Jr., 390, March 28, 1882, Newton, Mass.

Daric, Nuckols, 392, Dec. 8, 1870, West Block, Ala.

Dillard, Henry K., 401, April 13, 1877, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edwards, James B., 404, Feb. 1, 1886, Leonis, N.J.

Ellett, Edward C., 406, Dec. 18, 1869, Memphis, Tenn.

Ferguson, Burr, 407, Dec. 21, 1872, Fairfield, Ala.

Forthingham, Channing, Jr., 412, —, 1881, Boston, Mass.

Groham, Lemuel W., 415, June 20, 1885, Albany, N.Y.

Ball, Custis L., 420, July 15, 1888, Washington, D.C.

Harris, George R., Jr., 424, July 2, 1891, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hays, Harold M., 427, Sept. 24, 1880, New York, N.Y.

Hayward, Eugene H., 428, Oct. 3, 1878, Baltimore, Md.

Horrax, Gilbert, 431, April 9, 1887, Montclair, N.J.

Hurd, Ralph A., 432, May 12, 1892, New York, N.Y.

McBurney, Malcomb, 444, March 31, 1884, New York, N.Y.

Mitchell, Charles F., 458, Oct. 3, 1875, Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris, John W., 461, Jan. 1, 1888, Somerville, Tenn.

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Orders providing for the detail of the officers and enlisted personnel to become the instructors at the fourteen officers' training camps, announced on April 19, were sent out on April 26 by The Adjutant General. Fourteen camps were provided for, two being at Plattsburg, to which place was transferred the camp tentatively announced for Fort Ethan Allen.

Rolls, containing the signatures of one million persons who thus individually had announced their support of the principle of universal training, were carried to the office of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on April 24 by representatives of the National Security League. Those escorting the immense petition included Lloyd Taylor, Franklin Q. Brown, G. Creighton

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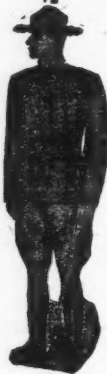
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Webb and Herbert Barry, representing the National Security League of New York. Speaker Clark took advantage of the opportunity to enroll himself for the first time as an opponent of the Administration bill. "What you men want is conscription," he said, "and that's something you will not get. I don't believe this bill will ever pass. I am in favor of giving men patriotic enough to volunteer the chance of volunteering." Mr. Clark, like so many other antagonists of the bill, believes that the raising of 5,000,000 men by England and 400,000 by Canada proves the "value" of the volunteer idea.

"Mr. Choate did a good service to his countrymen and to his country," says the New York Times, "when in his address at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press, he candidly admitted that President Wilson was wisely guided in his policy of deliberation, in his determination not to advise Congress to declare a state of war with Germany until he was sure that he would have the united support of the American people. While many Americans, perhaps most Americans, felt that justifying provocation for war was given by Germany long ago, while many and perhaps most felt that the declaration should have come much earlier, nevertheless the President was right, events have vindicated the soundness of his judgment. Said Mr. Choate: 'Some of us in the past have criticized the President. Some of us long hesitated and doubted; some of us thought that watchful waiting would never cease. But now we see what the President was waiting for and how wisely he waited. He was waiting to see how fast and how far the American people would keep pace with him and stand up to any action that he proposed.'"

All athletic games scheduled between West Point and other colleges after April 24 will be canceled by order of the Secretary of War. The scholastic program calling for intensive instruction of the college students probably is the prime reason for the order. The Army "nine," which had fourteen games to play was considered one of the best to represent the Academy within a decade.

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THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

Applicants for commissions in the O.R.C., who had passed the required physical and mental examinations before April 19 have been notified by The Adjutant General that they will be commissioned as soon as the crowded machinery of his office can get around to their names. The announcement made last week that no further commissions would be signed was corrected at the War Department on April 24, when it was stated that what had been intended was that no further examinations should be held until the applicants had completed the three months' course at one of the Army training camps. This information it is thought will result in a material subsidence of the flood of protests which has been the daily portion of Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, since his memorandum on the camps was made public. Many of the protests were from friends and relatives of the several hundred applicants who had passed their tests but who had been informed that their commissions would be held up until after the training period, entailing upon these men the necessity of serving without salary for three months while several thousands of other men after the same examination, were drawing pay.

Both the Secretary of War and the officers who have charge of the Officers' Reserve Corps plans realize that to get the maximum results from the organization it should be open to the greatest number possible of ambitious young men; and for this reason they are in hopes that Congress will appropriate the funds necessary to provide at least a sustaining wage for every man who attends the camps. An amendment will be proposed to the Administration Army bill, now before both the House and Senate, and a recent canvass of the House Committee on Military Affairs would indicate that there is no doubt that it will be included in the measure finally adopted. Congressman Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the committee, said that "the only fair way is to pay them all, placing all candidates upon an equal basis regardless of financial condition."

It is learned that the memorandum issued by the A.G.O. was prepared before a state of war existed and was intended only as a preliminary notice of the organization of the camps. Definite orders could not be sent out until Congressional action on the appropriation bill made them possible. If the pending Army bill is passed before May 8, therefore, members of the corps will be ordered to the camps and will receive the full pay of their rank for the three months. Other provision will be made for those who subsequently apply or who have not yet been ordered before examining boards. Instructions were sent recently to department commanders to make necessary preparations to order all Reserve officers of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery to duty at training camps ordered April 17 on active service under Section 36 of National Defense Act. This would put them on the same status as Regular Army officers with respect to pay and allowances.

It may be pointed out to those members of the O.R.C., who have made strong protests in the form of letters to the newspapers against the action of The Adjutant General in issuing the "order," as it has been generally referred to, as to there being no funds for the pay of these officers and candidates while on duty at the training camps, that The Adjutant General was doing them a courtesy. He publicly called attention to the fact that until Congress passed the Army Appropriation bill there would be no funds for payment of such service. This notice has given these citizen-soldiers opportunity to stir up their representatives in Congress if they so wished. It is necessary for members of the O.R.C. to remember that until they have warrant in law they cannot spend the Government's money when in the Service and it is the knowledge of this fact, it is to be assumed, that was one of the motives of General McCain in preparing that memorandum. The amount appropriated for pay of members of the O.R.C. in the Army Appropriation bill which went to conference last week was \$3,000,000.

DRESS UNIFORMS LAID ASIDE.

The Secretary of War on April 25 approved a general order which will have the effect of eliminating the use of dress uniforms during the war. The only exceptions will be at White House functions and other occasions when the special uniform is designated. The memorandum in the matter sent to The Adjutant General by the Chief of Staff, approved by the Secretary of War, is dated April 18, 1917, and says:

"Subject: Uniforms for officers and enlisted men. The Secretary of War directs that all concerned be informed that the following instructions regarding uniforms will be complied with during the continuance of war conditions.

"For officers: Full dress uniform; special evening dress,

blue mess jacket and white mess jacket will not be required except as indicated to the contrary in the Tables of Occasions, White House, page 60, Uniform Regulations, 1914, during the war.

"Enlisted men: Dress uniform, full dress uniform and service caps will not be required."

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Surveys of American shipyard facilities have been completed by employees of the Shipping Board and the result is said to indicate rapid progress on the program calling for 1,000 wooden ships of 3,000-tons. Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., now in active charge of the project as general manager, already has awarded scores of contracts. The source from which officers for these craft may be obtained is the next problem to be solved. It is unlikely that an amendment to the LaFollette shipping bill will be sought to facilitate the signing of captains and mates. Nothing more has been heard of the proposition to postpone construction of the major ships in the Navy's program and to turn over the men and material to the Shipping Board.

At least twelve of the German merchant vessels which have been seized in American ports will be ready for service within a week, the Federal Shipping Board reported to the Treasury Department on April 25. Legislation empowering the board either to lease the ships or to operate them is now pending in Congress, the indications being that the latter alternative will be adopted. Seven of the ships about ready to be used are at New York and the others on the Pacific Coast. Repairs are being rushed on all the other 102 ships, with the exception of those at Honolulu and the Vaterland at New York. No facilities for these exceptions are available but the ships at Honolulu may be towed to a Pacific coast port for docking.

Four of the German vessels self-interred in New York harbor which were taken over by the Government at the beginning of war were sent to drydocks for repairs on April 26. The Prinzess Irene, a 10,000-ton passenger steamer of the North German Lloyd, was towed out into the North river by tugs and taken to the New York Navy Yard. The freighters Pisa and Nassovia, of the Hamburg-American service, were taken to the Tietjen & Lang dry dock in Hoboken, and another freighter was moved to an unnamed place.

Additional contracts have been signed with the Savage Arms Company which bring the total of the the Lewis machine guns ordered for the use of the Navy and Marine Corps up to 3,500, the Secretary of the Navy announced on April 26. The successful improvement in the chambering of this weapon, permitting the use of United States ammunition, is considered to have been the chief and the only important requirement in the arm. Foreign officers, now in Washington, who have had occasion to use the Lewis gun or watch it under actual service conditions are outspoken in their praise of it, though of course, refraining from anything which might seem criticism of our delay in adopting it. In the words of one member of the British commission the United States Army has "the best rifle in the world is the Springfield, and the best automatic in the Lewis—when adopted." Purchase has also been made of hundreds of automatics made by the Colt Patent Firearms Company and the Marlin Arms Corporation. Mr. Daniels confirmed the report that contracts had been signed with both these concerns, calling for early deliveries of their product, and that a smaller order had been given for the Benét-Mercier. Lewis guns probably will be mounted on many of the smaller coast patrol boats which are of too light construction to hold even the one-pounder guns. Others ordered by the Navy will be held in reserve for the Marine Corps. All of the ordnance for the marines is purchased through the Navy Department and the report that officers of the U.S.M.C. had signed a separate contract for Lewis guns, after witnessing a recent test, can be denied without discussion.

An agreement was reached on April 25 between the Navy Department and representatives of oil producing companies whereby the Navy will be supplied with an "adequate and uninterrupted store of gasoline and other petroleum products at a reasonable cost." The arrangement is along the same lines as that reached with copper and steel producers recently and is regarded by Naval officers as of no less importance than either of the first two. Paymaster Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., represented the Secretary at the conferences. The oil companies were represented by a committee of seven headed by A. O. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

A complete report at last has reached The Adjutant General's Office from the board at Fort Leavenworth which has been engaged in marking the papers of the candidates for second lieutenant in the Army submitted in the January examinations. Most of the successful candidates have been advised individually of the result in their cases, but a complete list will not be available before next week, when the relative standing will be announced. It is expected that between four and five hundred will be appointed as a result of the January tests. No report has yet come from Fort Leavenworth on the result of the examination held in January to fill the fifteen vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of Philippine Scouts. In the case of the applicants for the Regular Army, it is learned, many of the minor requirements are not being so rigidly enforced as in the case

under ordinary conditions. The War Department's attitude is that since the appointments are not made permanent until after two years' probation, unimportant deficiencies should not be considered at this stage. If Congress authorizes the addition of all four increments to the Army the need for second lieutenants will result in many of those successful in the January examinations being promoted to the next grade.

Congressman Frank Clark, of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, announced on April 26 that he would introduce in the House this week a resolution to appropriate \$4,000,000 to be used in erecting a new building in Washington for the exclusive use of the Navy Department. The decision to recommend such construction was reached as an alternative that either the Navy or War Department be authorized to occupy a large part of the new Interior Department Building during the war. The greatly increased needs of both branches have necessitated the addition of hundreds of clerks, messengers and other subordinate help, to say nothing of the additional detail of scores of officers. Already the less important halls of the old building have been occupied by desks, the attic has been renovated and some of the auxiliary bureaus have been moved to other buildings but the space available is yet far from adequate for the needs of the departments. There will be some objection to the proposal on the floor of the House from members who believe that the three major divisions of the Government—War, State and Navy—would be under one roof, but Mr. Clark's committee and the heads of the three departments are in favor of the change.

In a decision on April 18, 1917, the Comptroller makes a decision of importance to all retired officers of the Army. He says: "I am of the opinion, and so hold that Section 128, of the National Defense Act, which repealed all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of the National Defense Act, must be considered as having repealed the provisions of the act of March 2, 1905, and June 12, 1906, insofar as they limit the right of an officer above the rank of major to receive the full pay and allowances of his grade whenever he may be called into active service in time of war. To hold otherwise would be to defeat the manifest purpose of the proviso of the twenty-fourth section of the act of June 3, 1916. The proper construction of the statutes referred to becomes of great importance at this time because of the provision of Public Resolution No. 1, Sixty-fifth Congress, approved April 6, 1917, which, in effect, is a declaration of war against the Imperial German Government; and in the opinion of this office such retired officers of the Army as may have been employed on active duty since the approval of such resolution, come within the purview of the above cited proviso of Section 24 of the act of June 3, 1916. * * *

In the efforts now being made to secure officers for our enlarged Army, why would it not be a good idea to send some of the best organizations of the National Guard, like the 7th New York, the 1st Infantry of Pennsylvania, Squadron A of New York, and others, to a training camp, for several months, and select men who can qualify? Large numbers of officers and men in the National Guard have had years of valuable military experience, and would not such material be more readily trained than men without similar experience? It is safe to assume that men of military education would make better officers than green men, and a three months camp should be able to graduate at least 500 well trained officers, who would be a valuable asset to the Army. By sending some specially selected National Guard commands to camp in different parts of the country, to be trained with a view to examination for commissions, the Government would be offering a reward for faithful service, and at the same time securing very valuable material, for officers in quick time. Many officers now in the National Guard would, we are informed, gladly enter the Army, and as they have military experience and are uniformed and equipped, this would be a saving of time.

Former Secretary of State Elihu Root on April 26 accepted the chairmanship of a Government mission is to be sent to Russia to investigate the situation there with the purpose of reporting the form our aid should take. It is probable that two or more high ranking officers of the Army will be detailed to accompany Mr. Root, their duty being to report on the most essential military needs of the newest republic. The makeup of the commission has not yet been announced, but those suggested include Dean W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago, Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, and Oscar Straus and Henry Morgenthau of New York. Other commissions will be sent to Italy and France, it is expected.

A number of Army officers, including those who will be called upon to command the armies to be raised under the legislation now before Congress, probably will be sent to the Western front in Europe in order that they may obtain first-hand experience in modern trench warfare and note the remarkable strides that have been made in field technique by the Allied forces. It is reported that the suggestion was made by a member of the British commission, and it has been well received by the General Staff though not yet discussed formally. When Portugal entered the war, officers of her army were immediately assigned to the various headquarters behind the Allied

front and for several months watched the movement of supplies, the massing of artillery fire which precedes every infantry attack and the final consolidation of the ground won. After a certain period they were sent back home to assist in training new recruits and another "class" of officer-students took their places. Discussion of the proposition probably will be postponed until scheduled conferences of the American, British and French military representatives are well under way.

Testimony as to the alertness of American torpedo boat destroyers, on patrol duty in the North Atlantic, is given by Dr. Joseph B. Eastman of the Medical School in the University of Indiana in Indianapolis, who has been for seven months in charge of the largest military hospital at Vienna, and who recently arrived in New York. In speaking of his trip over the Atlantic, Dr. Eastman said: "The night before we reached New York we were halted at midnight off Nantucket by an American destroyer; how she found us I do not know. It was pitch dark and not a light was burning on our craft, because we had heard that war had been declared and we did not want to take chances with German submarines. But find us the destroyer did, which seems to prove that the American coast is protected pretty well, and by men who know their business. The destroyer came alongside us and permitted us to go on after the Captain had satisfied them as to the ship's identity through a megaphone."

The War Department has just issued a revised edition of the 1913 Army Regulations, corrected to April 15, 1917. The new volume contains all the changes in Army Regulations made since the issue of the previous volume, which was adopted Nov. 15, 1913. These changes commence with No. 1, dated Feb. 7, 1914, and include changes 55, of 1917. All the changes have been inserted in their proper place, according to the respective paragraphs they affect, and all the old matter rendered obsolete by the changes has been eliminated. The Articles of War, however, are omitted from this reprint for the reason that they are contained in the 1917 Manual of Courts-Martial. The issue of the corrected book is very timely and it will prove of great value to officers. The correction of the Regulations has entailed much extra work in the office of The Adjutant General, especially at this busy period. The new volume has 416 pages, including index. The old volume had 444 pages.

The President on April 24 signed the War Bond bill authorizing the sale of \$5,000,000,000 in Government bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in treasury certificates, the larger sum being intended as financial aid to the allies of the United States in the war against the Central Powers. Treasury certificates to the value of \$200,000,000 were offered for subscription at three per cent. on April 21, and were oversubscribed by nearly the same amount within twenty-four hours. An additional \$50,000,000 was authorized on April 24 and was immediately taken. Further issues will be made from time to time and the Secretary of the Treasury announced that remittances in the way of aid to our allies may be made as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. The money already raised will be used to meet current Government expenses and to pay for part of the tremendous orders for supplies that have been placed.

A training school to prepare non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army for appointment as commissioned officers in the new Army has been formally opened at Douglas, Ariz., by Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, U.S.A., who at the opening exercises paid marked tribute to the efficiency and value of the non-commissioned officers and commended the wisdom of our General Staff in utilizing that valuable source of commissioned material. The official personnel of the school consists of Major F. J. Morrow, 18th Inf., commandant; 1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, jr., 18th Inf., adjutant, and supply officer. The instructors are Capt. Upton Birnie, jr., Field Art.; Capt. Chase Doster, 18th Inf.; Capt. Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf.; Capt. C. U. Leonori, 18th Inf.; Capt. G. A. Wieser, 11th Inf.; Capt. R. G. Peck, 11th Inf., and Capt. Copley Enos, 1st Cav. There are 307 student non-commissioned officers in the school.

An advisory committee to superintend the part women are to bear in the work of national defense was appointed on April 25 by the Council of National Defense. In announcing the formation of the committee the council stated that it recognized the inestimable value of woman's contribution to national effort under conditions of modern warfare. The committee includes the following: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis; Mrs. Joseph E. Cowles, of California; Miss Maud Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Boston; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar of Atlanta and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of New York. All of the members are officials of women's organizations, but it is stated their appointment was "individual" and without reference to such connections.

The War Department announces that the following directions have been sent to all Department commanders: "The purchase of any article, publication or other thing by which an officer of the Army would derive financial profit, will not be permitted to be made from public funds during the present war."

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSIONS ARRIVE.

The British commission, comprising the civil and military notables whose names were given in our last issue, page 1094, arrived in Washington on April 22, having reached Canada two days before. They were met at Vanceboro, Me., at the American end of the international bridge, by a special train on which waited Assistant Secretary of State Long, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher and Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Mr. Balfour, head of the British commission, was received by President Wilson on April 23, and at the same time General Bridges, accompanied by his aids, visited the office of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the Chief of Staff, where all the heads of the various War Department bureaus had gathered. Later the Secretary of War held an informal reception in his office. The naval delegation, headed by Admiral De Chair, in the meantime had proceeded to the office of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Balfour's meeting with the President was behind closed doors, the Secretary of State being the third member of the conference. That Mr. Balfour is invested with plenary powers to speak for his government was definitely stated by a member of the commission.

The French commission landed "at an American port," according to an official announcement, on April 24 and arrived in Washington on the following day. It included the following: Mission—Mr. Viviani, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Marshal Joffre; Vice Admiral Chocheprat (senior vice admiral of the French navy); the Marquis de Chambrun, member of the Chamber of Deputies. Attached to the mission—Mr. Simon, Inspector of Finance; Mr. Hovelacque, Inspector General of Public Instruction. Accompanying the Marshal—Lieutenant Colonel Fabry, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Remond (Artillery) general headquarters; Major Requin, Minister of War; Lieutenant de Tesson, 10th Army; Major Dreyfus, Medical Corps. They were met by the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Breckinridge Long; Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby, Major Fox Conner and Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, all U.S.A.; the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt; Rear Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., and by the French Ambassador and his military and naval aids.

The British commissioners were the guests of the President at a state dinner at the White House on April 23. Among those present were the members of the Cabinet, Admiral Benson, General Scott, General Barnett, General Kuhn, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Col. W. W. Harts and Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry.

The British commission was augmented later by the arrival of Sir Hartman Lever, Under-Secretary of the Treasury; Colonel Heron, and Major Langhorn, ordnance experts; Colonel Goodwin, of the Royal Medical Corps; and Judge M. S. Amos, an efficiency expert. Five enlisted men in British uniform also were seen in Washington, their insignia showing that they were of the "bombers" grade. It was reported that they are part of a detachment which will come to supervise the instruction in that branch at the training camps.

General Joffre and his staff were received by the President on April 26 and later they visited the War Department, where they were received by the General Staff and the bureau chiefs in full uniform. At the same time the naval contingent of the visitors met the Secretary of the Navy and his suite. The first formal conference of the combined commissions was scheduled for April 27, when, it was stated, the entire Cabinet would be in attendance.

"No treaty could increase our unbounded confidence that the United States, having come into the war, will see it through to the great end we all hope for," declared Mr. Balfour on April 25, to a group of newspapermen, in reply to questions regarding the accession of this country to the no-separate-peace treaty which now binds the Allies. "Our confidence in the alliance and in the assurances of this government are not based on such shallow considerations as arise from treaties," he added impressively.

BRITAIN AND THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.

"The day has passed when a war can be won by an 'expeditionary force'; if you go to war now you must go the whole hog—every man, woman and child must do a part," declared Lieut. Gen. B. T. M. Bridges, of the British army, to a gathering of newspapermen in Washington on April 24, when after much persuasion he consented to give his views of modern warfare, especially as it concerned the gathering of the armies of a republic. Selective drafting by which the nation may cull out the men too valuable for other work to be sent to the firing line, as well as select those who should do the fighting, is vital to the United States if any hope of success in the present conflict is to be entertained, was the distinguished visitor's decided opinion. Of his own country's experience, he said:

"If we had had the compulsion system it would have saved us many heartaches. We were saddled with the volunteer system, just as you are. It hampered and retarded us in every phase of the war. The English people had to be frightened out of it. The loss of so many men at the front who would have been of far greater value at home did more, perhaps, than any other one thing to bring about selective conscription. There are no half-measures in war. There must be intelligence and system at home and in the field. Modern warfare demands the absolute co-ordination of a nation's resources. This can only be reached through selective conscription, as has been proved by the experience of Great Britain." The speaker intimated strongly that the initial success which attended the efforts of Lord Kitchener to raise a volunteer army was in reality a calamity to his country for, he said, "if it had not been for his tremendous personal influence, as reflected in the recruiting, we would have had conscription very early in the war."

Like our own high officers, General Bridges believes that the most efficient officers can be made from the trained men in the ranks. In the present British forces, he said, the ranks of commanding officers were made up largely of men who had been promoted from the ranks. In his own division he personally could recall that many officers had served as privates and non-coms. under him in the first months of the struggle. In reply to questions about the training of new soldiers, General Bridges said that several divisions had been sent to France eight months after they were received at training camps. Small detachments had been sent to replace wastage when they had had only eleven weeks' training, he added, but as a general rule the British staff would not approve this. "Two years of war service is equal to ten years of training in peace," he declared later, referring to the quick maturing of both officers and men when faced by active service in the field. The proposition that we send a small

contingent to the front received this indirect but effective criticism: "We were very much up a tree during the first six months because we could not release trained men from the front to train the recruits at home."

General Bridges said that the object of the British mission's visit was threefold: First to greet officially "this great nation whose soldiers, we hope, will stand side by side with those of France"; second, to help to establish some means by which the great potential forces of this great nation may be employed in hastening the end of the war, and third, "to tell the American people of the blunders we made, the useless, needless sacrifices we made because we did not know. We did not know because we had the volunteer system." He paid a soldier's tribute to the soldiers of France. "We have learned a great deal from the French by fighting beside them," he said. "I may say that we knew little or nothing of modern warfare before this started. The French can take their bourgeois from the offices and marts and send them out and they make excellent soldiers. We Britishers are not good soldiers until we are well trained." The speaker appeared before the audience of reporters in his field uniform of khaki. He wore seven decorations, attesting his long and arduous experience, and without any attempt at an oration, the evidence of deep feeling pervaded every sentence. It is reported that General Bridges will be asked to appear before one of the Congressional committees. If he does appear, it is certain that more than one wavering legislator will be influenced to vote for universal service.

THE FIRST U.S. NAVY SHOT IN THE WAR.

All honor to the United States Navy gun crew aboard the American freight steamer Mongolia, who so smartly grasped the opportunity to fire at a German submarine in British waters on April 19, and sank her as reported by her captain. It was a splendid shot, the first Uncle Sam has fired at the enemy in the war. It was made at 1,000 yards, and Captain Rice of the Mongolia declared in a statement to the press, that the periscope of the submarine was seen to be shattered by the shot. Oil was seen on the surface of the water after the submarine disappeared, so there was every reason to believe the undersea boat was destroyed. Captain Rice also stated that there was a haze over the sea at the time the submarine was sighted and that it submerged apparently to get into better position to torpedo the Mongolia. That ship headed at once for the spot where the submarine had been first seen, and when she came to the surface again 1,000 yards off, the stern gun of the Mongolia was in a position to be trained full on her, and the shot was quickly fired.

The Navy gun crew on the Mongolia is in command of Lieut. Bruce R. Ware, jr. The crew is composed of the following petty officers and men: Gunner's Mate, 1st Class James A. Goodwin, Portsmouth, Va.; Coxswain Rudolph J. Holly, Brooklyn; Seamen Emmet Atkins, Basic City, Va.; Franklin T. Bland, New York; Vere V. Byers, Anna, Ill.; James Conley, Brooklyn; Arthur L. Conrad, Frankfort, Ind.; Donald F. Core, Bartlesville, Okla.; Frank E. Ford, Brooklyn; Samuel W. Freeman, Cadiz, Ky.; Norris Harries, New Orleans; Francis Howard, Decatur, Ind.; Henry J. Lexa, Newark, N.J.; Eugene P. Ready, Fore River, Mass.; George E. Schulkins, Pittsburgh; Frank A. Smolski, Detroit, and John G. Tuszenski, Bayshore, L.I. Lieutenant Ware was born in Massachusetts Feb. 26, 1887. At the age of sixteen, he passed the highest examination in a field of twenty candidates from Massachusetts and was nominated for a midshipman at Annapolis. He entered the Naval Academy July 3, 1903. He went to Columbia University for a year of engineering and received a master's degree there. His previous sea duty before being ordered to the Mongolia was aboard the battleship Texas, to which he was assigned Sept. 12, 1914. He has had over eight years' sea service and close on five years of shore duty. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1915. Lieutenant Ware is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce R. Ware, of Church street, Newton, Mass. His wife, who was Miss Nannie D. Norris, of Baltimore, now lives in White Hall, Md. They have two children.

"I can't speak too highly of the cool manner in which the lieutenant handled his crew of gunners," said Captain Rice as reported by the Associated Press, in a cable from London. "It was a fine exhibition of the efficiency of American naval men. The lieutenant knew before the shell struck the submarine that its aim was accurate. There is no guesswork about it, but a case of pure mathematics. Taking the speed at which the Mongolia was traveling at the time and the speed which the submarine undoubtedly would make and computing these figures with the distances we were from the submarine when it was first sighted and when it appeared the second time, it can be shown that the lieutenant had his gun sighted to the inch. And it must be remembered that the whole affair took only two minutes."

An official report of the firing on the German submarine was received at the Navy Department on April 25, from the American Embassy in London. It was not sufficiently positive to make the sinking a certainty, hence the Navy Department does not wish to claim destruction of an enemy ship, unless confirmed beyond doubt.

A MILLION SMALL ARMS IN SIXTY DAYS.

In the debate on the bill for the increase of the Military Establishment in the House, April 24, the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. Anthony: "I will state to the gentleman, that while I do not state it with absolute certainty, yet I believe it to be a fact, that the War Department has placed a contract for 1,000,000 Enfield rifles, the rifles used by the English government—chambered for American ammunition which will be delivered perhaps within sixty days."

Mr. Borland: "Deliver 1,000,000 rifles in sixty days?"

Mr. Anthony: "Yes."

Mr. Borland: "That is certainly news to this House."

Mr. Anthony: "I do not know it to be a fact, but I believe they will be."

Mr. Borland: "That is certainly news to this House."

Mr. Anthony: "I will state to the gentleman that the great plant at Eddystone, Del., owned by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has completed its contracts for furnishing rifles to the English government and the Russian government and we were told over six weeks ago by the president of that company, Mr. Vaulclain, that he stood ready immediately to commence turning out rifles for the American Army, and our committee has been informed by officials of the War Department that such a contract has already been placed."

Mr. Slayden: "Is it not true our plants, arsenals, and

such others as we might use—private plants which we may be able to contract with—in addition to the Eddystone Company, have speeded up in their output?"

Mr. Anthony: "I think that is the case, and I will say to the gentleman in reference to private plants for the manufacture of small arms in this country that their capacity is practically unlimited at the present time. There is no question about equipment of small arms for any army no matter how large."

Mr. Slayden: "We have heretofore given contracts with the idea to some extent of keeping them alive and in order to have competition."

Mr. Anthony: "Quite true."

Mr. Tilson: "Does not the gentleman recall that Mr. Vaulclain told a number of the members of our committee that the full capacity, if it reached full capacity, for the manufacture of the Enfield rifle was only 6,000 a day?"

Mr. Anthony: "I do not remember the exact figures, but the gentleman will agree with me in regard to the small arms situation in this country, that there is no trouble about the acquisition of small arms."

PRAISE OF NAVY EFFICIENCY.

The International Mercantile Company has expressed in a letter to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, its appreciation of the speed and efficiency in arming the company's "nine American flag transatlantic steamships." President P. A. S. Franklin of the company in a recent letter to Secretary Daniels said the manner of the work made him "feel proud of our Navy," adding: "Admiral Benson and Admiral Usher have been most courteous and considerate in their treatment of us, and their assistants, Lieutenant Clarke, Naval Constructors Rock and Fulton and Gunner Staples, were untiring in their efforts, which resulted in the work being promptly and efficiently completed, thus enabling the steamers to sail with passengers and mails on schedule."

Secretary Daniels in acknowledging Mr. Franklin's letter wrote: "It is very gratifying to me to have your assurance that 'the manner in which this whole manner has been handled reflects the greatest credit upon the U.S. Navy and yourself.' I am fortunate to have had a small part in the association with such officers as Admirals Benson and Usher, Lieutenant Clarke, Naval Constructors Rock and Fulton, Gunner Staples and the brave and splendid young men who as officers and enlisted men man the guns on the ships. Every one in the Navy from Admiral to the newest recruit has entered into this service with the best American spirit and they report to me that they have received from all the officials of your company such splendid co-operation as to make this hard work one in which they are proud to be Americans."

DEFENSE OF THE EMERGENCY BILL.

In the House of Representatives, on April 23, during the debate on the Emergency Army bill Mr. Greene, of Vermont, stood out sturdily in defense of the bill and received upon his shield the spears of those tilting against it. In the course of his remarks Mr. Greene said:

"If we daily along and let our good men volunteer and let the 'slackers' stay at home to disgrace themselves and probably rob their neighbors, we may be reduced to the extremity of not only sending an Army abroad, but also leaving one equally as large at home to protect ourselves against other things that might happen just as bad, if we left our shores unprotected. I would remind our friends who are laying so much stress upon the opposition that is supposed to be attached to the old word 'conscript' that that word in its ancient, pure estate was a title of respect and dignity. Every man in old Rome qualified to bear arms was under the universal obligation to military service, and every man qualified to serve the state in any other capacity of great usefulness was under equal obligation to perform that service when the state demanded it. And it was deemed among the Romans in those days to be a distinction beyond price to have the state reach down upon any man, deeming him to be qualified for exceeding great usefulness, and conscript him to his post of duty."

"You will notice that our friends on the majority, in bringing out this bill, propose this substitution of the volunteering principle as far as it will work, and are very careful to guard their bill so that if it fails to work, or, in the judgment of the President, shows signs of failing to work, then shall there be brought into effect the last power of this conscriptive authority of the Government."

"The law and the policy of the country have always been that with regard to those institutions men are at liberty to choose whether they will go into them or not, and this bill does not grant any extra authority in regard to that. On the contrary, this bill simply recognizes existing law. In the case of the Regular Army, the service in its ranks is looked upon as a life work, an occupation, a profession, and the law allows a man in civil life to elect whether he will adopt the Regular Army for his profession or occupation; and he does that voluntarily, as he goes into any other occupation or profession. In the National Guard, which, through the process of years and by the operation of statutes, has come to have something like a quasi professional status in the military world, we still employ exactly that same policy. If in the days of peace a young man wants to devote a part of his lifetime to special military studies and experience, then he may do so voluntarily."

"Therefore, if we all start out, as we do by common consent, on the theory that every man owes to his government the sacrifice of his life if need be to preserve and maintain in peace or in war the very power that preserves and maintains him, why should not every man in time of national stress and emergency be liable to come into the Army and defend his country? And if he is unwilling to perform his part of that obligation, why should he not be compelled by that government to come in?"

"If we were to go into a world war on the idea that may be in the minds of some of us that we are thereby to make it safe for democracy to exist, why ought not we to go in with our full strength of a truly democratic army? Why do we only ask those who are willing to sacrifice for democracy to go in and win for the slacker and the shirker the fruits and benefits of democracy? Is that distributing the burden equitably and fairly among all men?"

"It is not fair to say that every man who does not volunteer in the first instance is a slacker or a shirker. There are men who are deliberate, who are not without courage, splendid men with good intentions, and they may only be waiting for a second call; they may think that the country does not need them so soon; they may have duties at home that are more compelling. But when

these men are swept into a conscript army they have no chance to stand in any such attitude before the country. Whereas, if all men are brought together in this democratic equality of a selective conscription, a citizen war army, then the man who is chivalrous enough to volunteer for any motive, then the man who may have hesitated somewhat from good conscientious motives before he volunteers, will be in there side by side upon equal terms.

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to borrow just one doctrine from the Turk. Wherever the man of Moslem faith may go, once in every twenty-four hours he spreads his prayer rug and turns his face toward Mecca and breathes a prayer for the faith that is in him. I would like to see every boy in America brought up to emulate that Moslem doctrine in this one particular—that every day, once in every twenty-four hours, every boy in America in fancy, in his mind's chapel, would spread his prayer rug, turn his eyes toward Old Glory, and rededicate himself to the principles for which it stands."

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate on April 20 passed the following House bills: H.R. 2338, "That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to detail such naval officers as may be necessary to the Hydrographic Office during the continuance of the present war." Also H.R. 2339, "That, in addition to the number of midshipmen now authorized by law, there shall be appointed during the period from the date of passage of this act until Sept. 1, 1918, one additional midshipman for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress. Nominations shall be made for these vacancies by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates concerned for any regular or special examination that may be ordered before that date." Also H.R. 2340, "That the maximum limit of age for officers of the Naval Reserve of the Naval Reserve Force on first appointments as such therein be increased from thirty-five to fifty years." Also H.R. 1771, "That the clause in the act making appropriations for the naval service for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, which reads as follows: 'The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to assign any member of the Fleet Naval Reserve to active duty for training on board ship, upon the application of such member,' etc., be amended by striking therefrom the words 'on board ship.'" Also H.R. 2008, "That hereafter any enlistment for minority in the Navy or Marine Corps may be extended as is provided by law for extending an enlistment for a term of four years, under similar conditions and with like rights, privileges, benefits, and obligations."

The Senate on April 18 passed S. 1802 to amend the penal laws of the United States, so as to permit the enlistment within the United States of citizens or subjects of any country engaged in war with a country with which the United States is at war, in the service of the country of which they are citizens or subjects. A similar bill was passed by the House on the same day.

S. 1786, which was favorably reported in the Senate April 17 with amendments, carries out the suggestions of the War Department for improvement of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, by amending Sections 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 38, 42, 51, 54, 55, 56 and 125, of the Defense Act.

The industrial manager of the Norfolk Navy Yard and the officer in charge of the torpedo station at Newport have both called attention to the obvious need for some legislation that will avoid a practical disruption of the activities under their respective cognizance when the leave requests of navy yard workmen begin to come in, and the size of the force and the extent of the work in hand and to be undertaken at these and other places are such that it is not practicable to so apportion the leave as not to affect seriously the progress of work and the output of the various naval industrial establishments. In order not to infringe upon these newly acquired leave rights of navy yard employees and yet avoid any delay in the prosecution of work at the yards Secretary Daniels believes "that a law should be enacted at an early date making it permissible for employees voluntarily to surrender their leave and be paid therefor. If this were possible many employees undoubtedly would content themselves with not more than fifteen days' leave, to which they have previously been entitled, and would surrender for pay the remaining fifteen days. It is certain to result in a large number voluntarily forfeiting a considerable portion of their leave, and the ensuing benefit to the Navy and the country in the present emergency will be incalculable."

TEMPORARY INCREASE, NAVY PERSONNEL.

The House Naval Committee on April 25 favorably reported H.R. 3330, the bill urged by Secretary Daniels to increase the Navy from 87,000 to 150,000 men and the Marine Corps from 17,400 to 30,000 men. The same measure has been favorably reported in the Senate as S. 1873. The text follows:

S. 1873, Mr. Swanson (as amended in committee).—That the authorized enlisted strength of active list of Navy is temporarily increased from 87,000 to 150,000, including 4,000 additional apprentice seamen.

Sec. 2. Authorized enlisted strength of active list of Marine Corps is temporarily increased from 17,400 to 30,000, this authorized strength being distributed in the various grades of enlisted force in same proportion as those authorized at date of approval of this act.

Sec. 3. Enlistments in Navy and Marine Corps, during such time as U.S. may be at war, shall be for four years or for such shorter period or periods as the President may prescribe or for period of war.

Sec. 4. Additional commissioned officers in Navy and Marine Corps, based upon temporary increases herein authorized in number of enlisted men, may be temporarily appointed not above grades and ranks of ensign, lieutenant (junior grade), and lieutenant in line and staff of Navy, and grades and ranks of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain of Marine Corps, and number shall be based upon actual strength of enlisted men in Navy and authorized actual strength of enlisted men in Marine Corps, respectively, computation and distribution in said grades and ranks to be in accordance with provisions of Act of Aug. 29, 1916, and authorized number of officers in said grades and ranks may be appointed as soon as sufficient eligibles are available: Provided, That there shall be no permanent or temporary appointments in or permanent or temporary promotions to any grade or rank in line or staff above that of lieutenant in Navy or of captain in Marine Corps by reason of temporary appointment of officers authorized by this act or increase of enlisted men herein authorized: Provided further, That proviso last above shall not be held or construed to limit or abridge use or service of officers of Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers, Naval Reserve Force, and Marine Corps Reserve as provided and authorized under existing law: Provided further, That President may use officers of Navy and Marine Corps on retired

list for service in their several grades and ranks as provided by existing laws: Provided further, That temporary chaplains and acting chaplains in Navy may be appointed for service during period of war in proportion of personnel of Navy as now prescribed by existing law.

Sec. 5. The additional temporary officers authorized in various grades and ranks of Navy and Marine Corps, in accordance with next preceding section, may be temporarily appointed to serve in grades or ranks to which appointed or promoted by temporary advancement of officers holding permanent and probationary commissions, by temporary appointment of commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Navy, and warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and clerks to assistant paymasters of Marine Corps, citizens of United States who have had previous naval or military service or training, and other citizens of U.S. specially qualified: Provided, That in making appointments authorized herein maximum age limit shall be 45 years for commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men to ensign, enlisted men of Navy to warrant rank, candidates for assistant surgeon, non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps to commissioned rank, of Marine Corps branch of Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers, Marine Corps Reserve, and civilians specially qualified, to commissioned rank, and warrant officers of active list of Marine Corps appointed to commissioned rank: Provided further, That graduates of Naval Academy and warrant officers duty commissioned in Navy or Marine Corps in accordance with existing law shall not, by virtue of this act, be required to receive temporary appointments; and the class of midshipmen graduated from Naval Academy on March 29, 1917, and the classes to be graduated hereafter may be commissioned effective from date of graduation: Provided further, That temporary appointments as warrant officers of Navy may be made by Secretary of Navy: Provided further, That lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns shall have had not less than two years' service in grade before being eligible for temporary promotion to the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade), respectively.

Sec. 6. That during period of present war computations to be made by Secretary of Navy as prescribed by Act of Aug. 29, 1916, shall be made semi-annually as of July 1 and Jan. 1 of each year and at such other times as he may deem necessary; and Board of Rear Admirals for selection for promotion prescribed in said act may be convened at such times as exigencies of service may require and shall recommend for promotion such number of officers as Secretary of Navy may prescribe; and if nine rear admirals cannot be convened without injury to service six rear admirals may constitute the board and four of the members must concur in the recommendation instead of six as prescribed in said act.

Sec. 7. The permanent and probationary commissions, appointments, and warrants of officers shall not be vacated by reason of their temporary advancement or appointment, nor shall said officers be prejudiced in their relative or lineal rank in regard to promotion in accordance with Act of Aug. 29, 1916: Provided, That the rights, benefits, privileges, and gratuities of all enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps now authorized by law shall not be lost or abridged in any respect whatever by their acceptance of temporary commissions or warrants hereunder: Provided further, That no person who shall receive a temporary appointment shall be entitled to pay or allowances except under such temporary appointment: And provided further, That upon termination of temporary appointments in higher grade or rank as authorized by this act, officers so advanced, including probationary second lieutenants, warrant officers, and enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps, shall revert to grade, rank, or rating from which temporarily advanced, unless such officers or enlisted men in meantime, in accordance with law, become entitled to promotion to higher grade or rank in permanent Navy or Marine Corps, in which case they shall revert to said higher grade or rank and shall, after passing prescribed examinations, be commissioned accordingly.

Sec. 8. All temporary appointments or advancements authorized by this act shall continue in force only until otherwise directed by President or until Congress shall amend or repeal authorization for increases herein provided and not later than six months after termination of war.

Sec. 9. Any officer of permanent Navy or Marine Corps temporarily advanced in accordance with this act who shall be retired from active service under his permanent commission while holding such temporary rank shall be placed on retired list with grade or rank to which his position in permanent Navy or Marine Corps at date of his retirement would entitle him; and any person originally appointed temporarily as provided in this act shall not be entitled to any rights of retirement, except for physical disability incurred in line of duty.

Sec. 10. That should any second lieutenant of Marine Corps holding probationary appointment for period of two years become eligible for promotion to a higher grade and qualify therefor before expiration of two years from date of original appointment, he shall receive probationary appointment in such higher grade, which appointment shall be made permanent, or shall be vacated, in manner prescribed by Act of Aug. 29, 1916.

Sec. 11. That the appointment of 30 marine gunners and 30 quartermaster's clerks, additional to number now prescribed by law, is authorized, such appointments to be made in manner now provided by law.

Sec. 12. That temporary appointments and promotions herein authorized to be made by President shall be made by and with advice and consent of Senate.

Sec. 13. Nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce rank, pay and allowances that would have been received by any person in Navy or Marine Corps except for passage of this act.

Sec. 14. The provisions of the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, which read: "Provided further, That increase in number of captains herein authorized shall be made at rate of not more than ten captains in any one year," and "That officers of Marine Corps with rank of colonel who shall have served faithfully for forty-five years on active list shall, when retired, have rank of brigadier general; and such officers who shall hereafter be retired at age of sixty-four years before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully on active list until retired, shall, on completion of forty years from entry in naval service, have rank of brigadier general," are hereby repealed.

OTHER BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 43, Mr. Culberson.—Authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel, within the jurisdiction of the United States, of any subject or citizen of any nation with which the United States may be at war, and through the U.S. Shipping Board or any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter and equip such vessel in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise, as he may see fit. The property rights and claims to compensation, if any, of such subject or citizen shall be determined at the end of the war. (Same as H.J. Res. 62.)

S. 1927, Mr. Shafroth.—To place Major Deane Monahan on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.

S. 1928, Mr. Shafroth.—To place Julius Schmidt on the retired list with the rank of captain.

S. 1931, Mr. Shafroth.—To authorize the President to appoint A. O. G. Williams-Foote, late first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, to the grade of first lieutenant in the U.S. Army, and place him on the retired list.

S. 1996, Mr. Gallinger.—Claims bill; Military Academy longevity; sea duty pay, naval officers; navy yard workmen's overtime.

S. 2018, Mr. Sheppard.—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of John B. Bostick.

S. 2055, Mr. Weeks.—Authorizing the President to appoint Francis P. Fremont, formerly a major in the U.S. Army, on the active list of the Army.

H.J. Res. 60, Mr. French.—To permit suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims entered by persons who subsequently thereto enlist in the service of the Army or the Navy during the pending war.

H.R. 3338, Mr. Johnson, of Washington.—To authorize the issue to states and territories of rifles and other property for the equipment of organizations of home guards.

H.R. 3370, Mr. French (by request).—That after an eligible male citizen becomes twenty-one years of age he will be held liable for one year's military training and for one year's service in Regular Army or National Guard. His name will be placed on a waiting list from which selections for enlistment will be made under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by President, who shall also have power to make exemptions and exceptions. So long as voluntary officers suffice in Regular Army. Those not drawn or taken for either service may be summoned for training in civilian camps, under military control. Refusal to enlist for one year will be punishable by loss of citizenship. Failure to obey summons for training will forfeit voting privileges. Enlistments after one year's service will be in accordance with existing laws. Summons for training may extend over a series of years, several months, in each year, until a credit of twelve months has accrued. Suitable credit will be given for training received before enactment of this law, and for training received while a minor. Existing laws governing enlistment of minors are unchanged, except that first enlistment shall be for one year. Pay and allowances during a one-year enlistment shall be same as now provided for first year of an original enlistment.

H.R. 3379, Mr. Austin.—To provide for leave of absence for Government employees called upon to perform service as members of military or naval organizations.

H.R. 3468, Mr. Little.—To reinstate Roy F. Waring to his former rank and grade in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 3514, Mr. Lobeck.—To place George Johnstone Storey on the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain.

H.R. 3542, Mr. Van Dyke.—For appointment of John P. Markoe as second lieutenant in U.S. Army.

H.R. 3545, Mr. Dent.—To authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States. (The Emergency Army bill; same as S. 1871.)

H.R. 3571, Mr. Thomas F. Smith.—To prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to any soldier, sailor or marine of the U.S. Army or Navy while on duty or in uniform.

H.R. 3663, Mr. Timberlake.—Providing for the counting of service in the Army or Navy of the United States as equivalent to residence and cultivation upon homestead entries, and in the event of the soldier's death in such service providing for the issuance of patent for such land to his widow or minor children.

H.R. 3806, Mr. Gallivan.—To grant citizenship to all aliens who have filed first papers and who have enlisted in the Army or Navy of the United States.

H.R. 3807, Mr. Gallivan.—To increase the pay of all officers and men in the military forces of the United States.

ARMY ITEMS.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will turn over the command of the Eastern Department on April 30 to his successor, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, and will then leave at once for Charleston, S.C., which will be his headquarters in command of the new Southeastern Department. General Wood authorized, on April 26, a denial of published reports that the order had been rescinded which directed him to take command of the Southeastern Department.

A reserve regiment of Engineers is organizing at Pittsburgh, Pa., for the Army. Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is in charge.

Each brigade commander of a provisional division in the Southern Department has organized a training school in his brigade for such non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army as have been, or may be, recommended for commissions by regimental and separate battalion commanders and heads of Staff Departments. The order directing the organization of these schools appears under our Army head in this issue.

Col. Walter L. Fisk, U.S.A., retired, was recalled to active duty on April 23 and detailed to take charge of the combined engineering districts embracing Washington and Baltimore. He will succeed Lieut. Col. C. A. F. Flagler, U.S.A., now in charge of the Washington district, who has been ordered to Rome as military attaché of the American embassy. Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, C.E., has been in charge of the Baltimore district. Colonel Fisk was retired at his own request in 1911. Since then he has resided at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sladen, 21st Inf., U.S.A., has assumed his duties as commandant of the school established at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for non-commissioned officers recommended for temporary commissions.

To the list of graduates of the Coast Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Va., the Coast Artillery School, 1916, recently published, should be added the name of Lieut. Ralph W. Wilson, C.A.C.

Lieut. Franklin C. Sibert, son and aid of Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, commander of the Pacific Coast Artillery District, was appointed censor of the Western Department of the U.S. Army on April 20, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Col. C. H. McKinstry, U.S.A., who is organizing the 1st Engineer Regiment in co-operation with the Military Engineering Committee, New York city, announced on April 21, he had received permission from the War Department to enlist engineers in the regiment for the period of the war only. Colonel McKinstry said he expected that the regiment, 1,061 men and thirty-seven officers, will be called out May 1 and go into camp.

Acting on telegraphic instructions from Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the Western Department, the commissioners of Pece County, Wash., authorized their special attorney on April 16 to get immediate possession of approximately 30,000 acres of the 70,000 intended for the big American Lake Army post. This area, the commissioners said, is needed for a maneuver ground for the 5,000 candidates for the Officers' Reserve Corps to begin training by May 2, and for Regular troops expected soon, and for the training of volunteers.

War prison barracks were ordered established by the War Department on April 19, at Fort Ogilthorpe and Fort McPherson Ga., and at Fort Douglas, Ariz. Col. Edwin P. Andrus, retired, commands at Fort Ogilthorpe; Col. John T. Van Orsdale, retired, at Fort McPherson, and Col. Arthur Williams, retired, at Fort Douglas.

The big engine which supplies power for the operation of the main plant of the U.S. Armory, Springfield, Mass., was put out of commission on April 21 by the action of persons unknown in placing emery in the bearings of the main flywheel. The emery was placed in the bearings some time between noon and 6:30 p.m. Work was at once started to overcome the trouble. A rigid investigation is being made.

It has been decided at the War Department, that handsmen armed with the rifle while serving on the Mexican border will not fire the regular target practice with the rifle and will not be entitled to extra pay under paragraph 1345, Army Regulations, as amended. No

allowance of ammunition will be made for that purpose. It has also been decided that the first sergeant of a headquarters troop of Cavalry or of a headquarters company of Infantry is a member of an organization armed with the rifle, and is authorized to fire in known-distance rifle practice and entitled, according to qualifications, to the extra compensation allowed by law.

A permanent training school for Army cooks will be established at Muncie, Ind., by the Hotel Association, of Chicago. Several acres have been purchased at Muncie by the National Hotel Men's Association, and, according to the plans outlined, a building will be erected on this land large enough to accommodate 200 cooks and stewards at a time. Twelve days' training under the supervision of chefs from Chicago hotels will be given such candidates, and at the completion of the course he will be urged to join the Army.

The War Department on April 25 announced that First Lieut. William H. Jouett, Coast Artillery Corps, who was tried by court-martial at Fort Shafter, H.T., March 27, 1917, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed. President Wilson has confirmed the sentence. Lieutenant Jouett is a native of California, and was commissioned an officer of the Army from civil life, March 6, 1912.

DEBATE ON EMERGENCY BILL.

A large part of the time of the two houses of Congress during the past week has been devoted to the discussion of the bill for increasing the Army, the features of which are explained in the report upon the bill in the Senate by the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, Mr. Chamberlain, and in the hearings on the bill before the Military Committee of the Senate, page 1119.

In the debate on the bill in the Senate Mr. Weeks made a strong argument in its favor. In the course of his long and able speech the Senator said:

"What we ought to do at this time, to do what is fundamentally and technically the right thing instead of continuing the policy which is fundamentally and technically wrong. Our own experience in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War, has been of one kind and has completely demonstrated, even if no other course had been adopted by other countries, the futility of sending untrained or partially trained troops—very largely officered by patriotic persons who are brave and willing, but insufficiently instructed—against thoroughly equipped and mechanized troops under the direction of trained officers. The result has always been a needless sacrifice of life and health, and an enormous and unnecessary expense."

"The argument and appeals for trained forces made by military men from Washington and his lieutenants down to the present day are of one tenor; indeed, it would be difficult to find a trained military man anywhere in the world not in favor of universal training and universal service. Not only are the trained soldiers of our Regular Army favorable to universal training and service, but their opinion is shared by our citizen soldiers, as is clearly demonstrated by the replies received to a series of questions asked last year by Representative Gardner, through General Bell, while the National Guard was on duty on the border."

"Universal military training is simply a forerunner of the system which we should have in force, but which we have not. Every citizen should be trained, prepared, and compelled to serve his country in the way he can serve it best. It may not be in a military way; it may be in raising potatoes or serving as a United States Senator or in some other way. I am in favor of compelling everybody to do his share as a citizen of the Republic in maintaining the Government in time of need. It has been charged that Army and Navy officers are desirous of bringing about the war because of their desire to fight. Exactly the opposite is the case. Practically all of them would be glad to avoid war, but they know the only way to fight effectively is to be prepared for it, and that is the reason they defend suitable preparation. They are not deluded by the theory that because a man is patriotic or physically strong, or any other equally specious reason, he is a prepared soldier or sailor. They know that exactly the reverse is true; hence their desire to change raw material into a finished product. If men are really patriotic and wish to serve there is an opportunity for \$300,000 to enlist at once."

In his remarks in favor of the bill Senator McLean said: "Now, it is clear to me that universal military training is the first step necessary if reason is to win the victory over cruelty and greed. When the right ceases to resist it ceases to exist. We do not fear the skilled surgeon, though he deals with deadly weapons. We welcome him into our community, because he is a protection against death and disease. Why should we fear military skill if we are sure of its purpose? We should let it be known that our goal is international peace based upon justice to all men. No more wars of conquest, but constant wars against it if need be. And we may legitimately expect great benefits at home in the immediate by-products of universal military training. Among these benefits will be better health for the rising generations. Fifty per cent or more of the present one is physically defective. We may expect greater respect for law and order and a keener sense of duty to neighbor and country. The intermingling of rich and poor in impartial and mutual service will result in a clearer conception of the duty which the fortunate owe to the less fortunate."

Senator Brady presented a letter from the Secretary of War in which he presented the following summary: the number of voluntary enlistments under the War Department plan; Units of the Regular Army, 161,519; units of the National Guard, 206,349; first training cadre, 148,850; recruit training units for existing National Guard, 110,000; recruit training units for the Regular Army, 98,000; total, 724,718.

The Secretary further stated that "it is the intention of the War Department to raise existing organizations of the National Guard to peace strength of the Regular Army before permitting the organization of new units of that force. In order to complete the elements now lacking in the existing twelve divisions of the National Guard, the War Department will prescribe of what the new units shall consist; that is, whether they shall be Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, etc. A memorandum explaining this matter in detail, prepared in the Militia Division, is attached thereto. The status of new men who have enlisted in the National Guard since the declaration of war will be identical with those of such men who have enlisted in the Regular Army and those selected for the additional forces to be provided by the act now under consideration; that is, they will be discharged at the expiration of the existing emergency."

The argument against the bill and in favor of depend-

ing upon volunteers was more sentimental than argumentative. Mr. McCumber presented a letter from a constituent in which he said: "Senator, it is very likely that you hear from more people who oppose than who favor conscription. But that is not proof that the opposition sentiment preponderates. Those who favor it feel so strongly it is the only way that they take it for granted it will go through, and so only a few ask you to support it. Those who oppose it know that argument and reason and enlightened public sentiment are all against them, and they seek to make up by noisy demonstration and passionate protest what they lack in logic, in numbers, in intelligence and moral worth."

In the debate in the House Mr. Quinn, who was greatly disturbed because the bill throws the burden of war upon youth between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five, said: "My fellow members, do you know that with all the autocratic power vested in the Kaiser and his military autocracy, that he can not conscript a single soldier to go beyond the borders of the Empire? The German soldier volunteers for the service beyond his own country. The Kaiser with all his power could not conscript or draft his armies to come to America to fight. The soldiers of His Majesty could not be compelled to come until they had volunteered to do so."

From this it would appear that Mr. Quinn has some special information to the effect that the German Kaiser landed his armies on the borders of Belgium and France and got their consent to leave Germany before he would go further.

In the debate on Thursday Representative Mason, of Illinois, speaking for the volunteer plan, was hissed after he declared the President "has not got the courage and the political daring" to give Colonel Roosevelt a chance to raise a Volunteer Army.

Representative Lever, of South Carolina, supporting the Administration plan, declared that to defeat that plan meant prolonging the war and the sending of thousands of American men into the trenches. "If I should offer one prayer for my country," he said, "in these days so pregnant with fate, it would be: 'God deliver us from military and naval affairs conducted by laymen.'" Mr. Lever read a telegram he had received from Senator Tillman at Trenton, S.C., in which the Senator said he had been opposed to conscription, but now favored it.

By agreement, general debate was closed at 2:28 Friday morning until noon, when Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee closed for his side—the volunteer advocates; Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican member of the committee, closing for the bill.

The debate was, to a large extent, a tiresome repetition of the same arguments. Those in the Senate who spoke for the bill were Messrs. Weeks, McLean, Townsend, Frelinghuysen, Brady, Wadsworth, Heften, Osborne, Hale, Beckham, Myers and Stone. Those opposing it were Messrs. Reed, Vandaman and Sherman. Advocates of the bill in the House were Graham, of Illinois; Hastings, O'Shaunessy, Caldwell, Lenroot, Stephens, of Nebraska; Gillett, James, Moore, Hayden, Fuller, of Illinois; Sherley, Meeker, Snyder, Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Freeman and Emerson. Opposing were Messrs. Gordon, Anthony, Hull, of Iowa; Shallenberger, Mondel, Hudleston, Burns, of South Carolina; Stirling, of Illinois; Sims, Champ Clark, of Missouri; Kraus and London.

GOVERNOR OLIVER'S INAUGURATION.

From "Lightbourn's Mail Notes," a little four page daily newspaper published at St. Thomas, V.I., we learn the details of the inauguration of Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, U.S.N., as the Governor of the Virgin Islands of the United States on April 9, after Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., had acted in that capacity since he took over the islands from the representatives of the Danish Government on March 31. At eleven o'clock on the morning of April 9, Acting Governor Pollock left his ship, the U.S.S. Hancock, to a salute of seventeen guns and went to the landing place in front of what was called the Government Office under the Danish regime but which is now styled the Administration Building. A few minutes later Admiral Oliver left his vessel, the U.S.S. Dolphin, to a salute of thirteen guns as his flag was hauled down, and proceeded to the landing, where he was received with the customary honors by the guard and band from the Hancock, the assembled crowd of spectators greeting him with cheers. Admiral Oliver was accompanied by his aids, Capt. Jesse F. Dyer, U.S.M.C., and Paymr. D. C. Crowell, U.S.N.

With Acting Governor Pollock the party walked to the Administration Building where Admiral Oliver immediately took the oath of office as Governor of the Virgin Islands after which a salute of seventeen guns was fired by the ships in the harbor. In his speech relinquishing his office as Acting Governor, Commander Pollock expressed his gratitude to Capt. Henri Konow, of the Danish navy, the former governor; Mr. Raumann, former colonial secretary and now the accredited representative on the islands to the United States; and to Mr. Jacobson, at St. Croix, "who has been invaluable to Lieutenant Willing, our one officer there." This reference was to Lieut. E. S. Willing, U.S.M.C., who took over the administration of the island of St. Croix under the direction of Commander Pollock March 31. Brief addresses were made by Governor Oliver and the former Danish officials and principal residents of St. Thomas. The reporter of Lightbourn's Mail Notes states in his account of the ceremonies, "the Governor throughout the whole ceremony made his audience feel at home, his courtesy was unaffected and his manner was simple and yet full of dignity; he won the people's hearts." Paymaster Crowell and Captain Dyer were appointed aids to the Governor in an executive order. The first order issued by the Chief of Police, Lieut. T. T. Leech, U.S.M.C., was a prohibition against killing wild game and birds and against carrying firearms.

The ceremony of the taking over of the islands by Commander Pollock on the afternoon of March 31, was much of the same character of the one just described only in this case it witnessed the dropping of the Danish flag after flying over the islands for 251 years. Sailors from the Danish ship Valkyrien acted as an escort of honor to Commander Pollock on his landing from the Hancock and saw the dropping of the Danish flag after Governor Konow declared the transfer of the islands accomplished and Acting Governor Pollock, as he had thus become, acknowledged the cession. The Hancock and Valkyrien acknowledged both the lowering of the one flag and the hoisting of the other by salutes of twenty-one guns each, the band from U.S.S. Olympia playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the Stars and Stripes was broken out from the staff. Acting Governor Pollock read the proclamation of President Wilson's and after prayer by Bishop Greider the ceremonies came to an end. In the evening Acting Governor Pollock was the guest of honor at a dinner given aboard the Valkyrien and on

the night of April 1, Captain Konow was entertained at dinner by the Acting Governor on board U.S.S. Hancock.

CIVILIAN TRAINING CAMP NOTES.

Offices for enrolling applicants for the Citizens Training Camps, which will open on May 8, were opened by the Military Training Camps Association in many cities throughout the country on April 23 and the number of men who applied for enrollment ran up into the thousands. In the New York city office 2,800 men applied in the first two days of enrollment; Cleveland, Ohio, reported 1,000 men, and there are varying reports from all other sections of the country. The College Men's Training Association of New York city, which has enrolled 1,500 men who have been taking lectures and drilling in anticipation of examination for the Officers' Reserve Corps, announced on April 22 that no more men will be enrolled. From now on the association will devote its attention to enrolling men in the Military Training Camps Association. Circulars were sent out the same day to all members informing them that the summer military camps are to be open only to those who intend to seek commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Instructions as to requirements which will tend to keep away those who are not likely to be accepted for training at the camps and thus lessen the work of the enrolling officers, were also sent out.

At the Plattsburg, N.Y., training camp work is under way to provide wooden buildings as temporary barracks for those attending the camp in place of the tents formerly used. The quarters of the enlisted men at the post will be utilized, and in addition temporary buildings will be erected for the accommodation of the student officers. The permanent quarters for enlisted men will accommodate about 1,500, and the remaining 3,500 will be cared for in temporary buildings on the reservation. Eleven such buildings, each 250 feet long by 40 feet in width, will be erected between the parade ground and Lake Champlain. They will be equipped with electric lights, so the men may study in the evening. Three of the buildings are already under way.

President Lowell, of Harvard University, is making efforts to have the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at his institution continued. The War Department's announcement regarding camps failed to make known the fate of the organizations drilling in the colleges. Secretary Baker, in an interview with a Harvard Crimson reporter on April 21, confirmed the statement that the Harvard corps was to be disbanded. President Lowell, however, in the belief that the Government may reconsider its action and authorize Harvard to be the fifteenth training camp, went to Washington on April 23 with Capt. Constant Cordier, U.S.A., commandant of the corps, to confer with Secretary Baker in an effort to keep the Harvard regiment in existence.

The following Regular Army officers have been ordered to duty in connection with the officers' training camps. Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf is to be in command at Plattsburg, N.Y., with Majors Merch B. Stewart and Edgar T. Collins as senior instructors; Capt. J. M. Wainwright and Herbert J. Brees as adjutants; Capt. C. E. N. Howard acting as chief quartermaster. At the Madison Barracks, N.Y., camp Lieut. Col. W. R. Sample will be in command. Major W. R. Smedberg, jr., will be senior instructor, and Capt. Charles B. Moore adjutant. At Fort Niagara, N.Y., Col. Samuel W. Miller will be in command with Major Claude B. Swezey as senior instructor, and Lieut. John G. Quekemeyer as adjutant. Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton will command the camp at Fort Myer, Va., where Major William L. Glasgow will be the senior instructor. The adjutant will be Capt. Charles S. Haight. Col. Charles R. Noyes will command the camp at Fort McPherson, Ga. Major George S. Saffarans will be the senior instructor, and the adjutant will be Capt. Clifford L. Corbin. At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the camp commander will be Col. Herbert J. Slocum. Major Robert McCleave, of the 35th Infantry, will be senior instructor, and Capt. Edward N. Woodbury the adjutant.

NATIONAL SPECIAL AID SOCIETY.

"Of the big preparedness organizations, none is more busy or accomplished results quicker than the National Special Aid Society, 259 Fifth avenue, New York city," writes a correspondent. "Since its foundation, January 1915, chapters under the guidance of Mrs. Charles S. Whiting have been formed throughout the country, with a membership of over thirty thousand. The society also works hand in hand with the Navy League, and at present the women are knitting for 500 men on board of the battleship New York. The chairmen of chapters throughout the country have requested that the women take up the knitting for sailors as one of the activities. "The organization has done a great deal in aiding recruiting. Through the ardent work of Mrs. Charles W. Childs, four automobiles have been turned over to the Navy Department in Brooklyn. In case of necessity these machines would be turned over for hospital purposes. The organization has taken keen interest in Aero work and has already raised enough money to train four aviators. Among those who have appeared on the lecture course in behalf of the aviation cause have been Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., Cosmo Hamilton, Henry A. Wise Wood and others. One of the most enthusiastic chapters is located at Annapolis, Md. This chapter has at its head Mrs. William Spencer Murray and Mrs. Ida H. S. Foster. Not long ago this chapter held a big rally in the State House, Annapolis. During the recent parades on "Wake Up America" day in New York the National Special Aid Society was well represented. Autos were filled with recruits, and members of the organization. The organization was led by a band."

A valuable and timely book for the many new officers who have been appointed in the Army, as well as those studying for examinations for a commission, is the "Manual for Quartermasters," prepared by Capt. Alexander E. Williams, U.S.A. Captain Williams in the second edition of the work, now ready, has made some changes to accord with recent changes in law and regulations, such as those recently made in the system of property accounting. The manual is so condensed that it is a complete guide for quartermasters in the field when they have not access to the voluminous orders and regulations and would not have time to go through them. One of the greatest drawbacks in providing for troops in the field, is lack of knowledge on the part of some officers as to what supplies to draw and how to draw them. The manual prepared by Captain Williams

tells all about this and exactly what officers detailed as quartermasters should do. There are chapters on personnel, transportation, supplies property, finances and miscellaneous data. Many an officer through incomplete knowledge of regulations regarding accountability for property, financial matters, etc., has had unpleasant experiences or suffered personal financial loss, while troops have also suffered. This manual gives in brief the necessary information on these subjects. It is a volume of ninety-one pages, bound in cloth, of pocket size, and can be obtained from Capt. A. E. Williams, U.S.A., 2300 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C.

Commenting upon the situation in the Western theater of war, Lieut. Gen. B. T. M. Bridges, of the British army, told newspaper correspondents in Washington on April 24 that the recent successes of the Allies were due, primarily and almost entirely, to a preponderance of artillery. "Our artillery now outnumbers that of the Germans by three or four to one," he said. "This is very satisfactory for us, for we had it the other way around for quite a bit."

Lieut. Commander Taylor, U.S.N., in charge of the main recruiting station, at 34 East Twenty-third street, New York city, said on April 25 that New York was fifty per cent. behind its allotted quota of recruits for the Navy. The Navy Department expects 1,000 additional seamen from this district by June 15, and 200 machinists and firemen, and forty hospital corps men, boilermakers, cooper-smiths and shipfitters are needed immediately.

A tract of land in South Charleston, West Virginia, comprising 205 acres, has been accepted from the city of Charleston, W.Va., by the Navy Department as the site upon which the Government armor plate plant will be constructed. If practicable the projectile plant will be erected upon the same plot. The property lies between the Great Kanawha river and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Two other railroad lines cross the tract.

Official advices to the State Department on April 27 said the Mexican Government had warned Germans in Mexico that any concentration of Germans near the American border would be followed immediately by their arrest. In conveying this notice the Mexican authorities explained that they could do no less in view of the fact that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for the Navy and Marine Corps, printed in our issue of April 14, page 1059, were confirmed on April 19. The nomination of Mdsn. Lewis L. Gover to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps was also confirmed on April 19.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 24, 1917.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders: Harlan P. Per-rill, Arthur J. Hepburn, Cyrus R. Miller, David F. Boyd, Andrew T. Graham, Zeno E. Briggs, Clarence A. Abele, Thomas L. Johnson, Edward T. Constien, Edgar B. Larimer, Alfred W. Johnson and Walter M. Hunt.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: Isaac C. Johnson, Jr., Leigh M. Stewart, Richard P. McCullough, George V. Stewart, Jonathan S. Dowell, Jr., Nelson H. Goss, Stanford C. Hooper, William O. Spears, Walter H. Lassing, Ernest Durr and Harry E. Shoemaker.

Civil Engr. Luther E. Gregory, rank lieutenant commander, to be civil engineer, rank commander.

Gunnery to be chief gunners: Henry W. Stratton, William Seyford and Clyde Keene.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw to be a commander.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders: Clarence S. Kempff, David C. Hanrahan, Joseph K. Taussig, William S. Miller and Charles E. Courtney.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: Charles S. Kerrick, Louis P. Davis, Arthur W. Sears, George C. Pegram and Harold G. Bowen.

P.A. Surg. Wrey G. Farwell to be a surgeon.

Asst. Civil Engr. Ralph M. Warfield to be a civil engineer.

MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney to be a commander.

Lieut. George M. Baum to be a lieutenant commander.

Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford, rank lieutenant commander, to be civil engineer, rank commander.

Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson to be a chief boatswain.

Btsn. Emory F. Hosmer to be a chief boatswain.

Mach. Albert A. Hooper to be a chief machinist.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Treadwell to be a colonel.

Lieut. Col. Albert S. McLemore to be assistant adjutant and inspector.

Major James T. Bootes to be lieutenant colonel.

Captains to be majors: William H. Pritchett, Edward A. Greene, Raymond B. Sullivan, Howard H. Kipp and Nelson P. Vulte.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener to be a captain.

First lieutenants to be captains: Howard C. Judson, John Potts, Benjamin S. Berry, Harry W. Weitzel, Arthur J. White and Samuel P. Budd.

Second Lieut. William C. MacCrone to be first lieutenant.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Harry K. Pickett, Maurice S. Berry, Harold D. MacLachlan, John B. Sebree, Egbert T. Lloyd and Ethelbert Talbot.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An account of the launching of the U.S.S. New Mexico at the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, on April 23, appears on page 1115 of this issue.

The United States submarine N-L was launched April 21, at the yards of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, at Bridgeport, Conn. The vessel was christened by Mrs. John A. Kissick, wife of an official of the company. The yards were under a close military guard, furnished by the 4th Co. Coast Art. Conn. N.G.

The launching of the United States submarine L-8, successfully took place at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., April 23, 1917. The vessel was christened by Nancy Gill, four-year-old daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N., and granddaughter of Capt. William L. Howard, U.S.N.

Lieut. William F. Graham, U.S.N., and eleven enlisted men of the Navy, survivors of the American armed steamship Aztec, destroyed on April 1 by a German submarine, have arrived in New York city from a foreign port. Lieutenant Gresham declined to discuss the sinking.

A newspaper dispatch from San Diego, Cal., April 24, states that a Navy collier fully laden had struck a submerged rock at North Cedros Island, Lower California. She was picked up and towed toward the Mexican coast by a United States supply steamship. The damaged

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vessel must be beached, the dispatch says, and the tug Iroquois has been sent to her assistance.

The submarine H-3, which stranded on a sand bar off Eureka, Cal., several months ago, has been successfully floated and towed to the Mare Island Navy Yard, the Navy Department announces. No report has yet been made by the officers who surveyed the cruiser Milwaukee, which went aground while trying to aid the submarine.

"The first woman 'yeoman' to be on duty at the Naval Academy," writes our Annapolis correspondent, "reported on April 26, in the person of Miss Mabel Vincent, who signed articles at the Baltimore recruiting station. She is a second class yeoman and will be assigned to duty in the office of the Experiment Station. Several other young women can be used in a like capacity at the different offices connected with the Academy."

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

The Navy Department recently made public court-martial orders 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 19, of 1917, relating to the trial of commissioned officers and others. A condensation of these orders follows:

The case of Lieut. Walter B. Decker, U.S.N., tried on charges growing out of a disagreement between himself and his superior officer in regard to a disputed claim is given in Court-Martial Order No. 5. The court acquitted the officer, but much correspondence ensued, including the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, Chief of Naval Operations and Chief of Bureau of Navigation, that the findings were erroneous, in which view the Secretary of the Navy concurred and disapproved the sentence.

The case of Lieut. E. L. McSheehy, U.S.N., whose case was involved in that of Lieutenant Decker, is given in Court-Martial Order No. 6. He was sentenced to lose ten numbers in his grade. Inasmuch as Lieutenant Decker received no punishment, the loss of numbers was set aside by the Secretary of the Navy "in order to prevent the injustice of requiring Lieutenant McSheehy to undergo substantial punishment for his part in the controversy, while the other party to the controversy escapes punishment for his reprehensible conduct."

The trial of P.A. Surg. C. P. Lynch, U.S.N., is noted in Court-Martial Order No. 8. He was found guilty of the charge of absence from station after leave had expired. The sentence was dismissal, which was confirmed by the President.

Lieut. (J.G.) Daniel S. McQuarrie, U.S.N., found guilty of

drunkenness and sentenced to dismissal, was confirmed by the President. This case appears in Court-Martial Order No. 9.

Court-Martial Order No. 10 announces the dismissal of Asst. Paymr. John A. Harman, U.S.N., found guilty of six charges, including inefficiency, falsehood and false official certificate.

The case of Lieut. (J.G.) Herbert A. Ellis, U.S.N., appears in Court-Martial Order No. 11. He was found guilty of the charge of drunkenness and sentenced to loss of three numbers. This sentence was revised by the court to loss of five numbers in his grade. In his review of the case the Secretary of the Navy says: "In reviewing the foregoing record the Department fully concurs in the attitude of the convening authority in considering the sentence inadequate and approves his efforts to convey to the court a proper appreciation of their duties by reconvening the court for a reconsideration of the sentence. It is surprising and deeply regretted that a court of experienced officers should have so light a regard for the discipline of the Service as to impose even in revision so totally an inadequate sentence, and the Department concurs with the opinion of the convening authority that the only ground for the approval of the sentence of the court is in order that the accused may not wholly escape punishment."

Pay Clerk Walter R. Lowther, U.S.N., in Court-Martial Order No. 12, is acquitted of the charge alleging incapacity for the proper performance of duty by reason of intemperance use of liquor.

Lieut. J. R. Morrison, U.S.N., found guilty of culpable negligence and inefficiency, was sentenced to lose ten numbers in his grade, which sentence was approved by convening authority. The case appears in Court-Martial Order No. 12.

Chief Btsn. H. M. Anderson, U.S.N., in Court-Martial Order No. 14, was found guilty of the charge of absence from station after leave had expired and was sentenced to dismissal. The President confirmed the sentence.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. G. Berrien, U.S.N., in Court-Martial Order No. 16, was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order, etc. The sentence was loss of fifteen numbers in his grade, which sentence was approved by the convening authority.

Btsn. F. C. Nigg, U.S.N., in Court-Martial Order No. 18, was found guilty of the charge of neglect of duty and was sentenced to lose three months' seniority in the date of his warrant as boatswain; to lose corresponding rank on the list of boatswains of the Navy; to be placed next below Andrew Nestor Anderson, boatswain, U.S.N., and to lose during a period of three months the difference between his present rate of pay and the next lower rate of graded pay as boatswain. This sentence was approved.

Lieut. Harold Jones, U.S.N., in Court-Martial Order No. 19, was found guilty of charges growing out of the running of his vessel on a shoal. He was sentenced to lose five numbers in his grade, which was revised, at the instance of the convening authority, to a loss of ten numbers, which was approved by the convening authority.

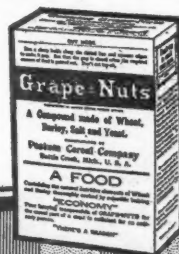
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GRADUATION DAY AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 25, 1917.

Up to the hour of his arrival on graduation day it was not known positively by the authorities of the U.S. Military Academy whether or not Secretary of War Baker would be able to attend the graduation exercises of the class of 1917 on April 20. He did arrive, however, on his first visit to West Point, accompanied by Mrs. Baker and Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff. He was met at the gate by Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers; Col. John Biddle, Superintendent of the Academy; Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, Commandant of Cadets; Major Clinton C. Carter, C.A.C., and other officers attached to the post. Secretary Baker inspected the cadets at once and then the corps passed in review before him, after which the graduation exercises took place.

The graduation exercises, which were to have been held at Battle Monument on Friday morning, were held in the gymnasium instead, for although the day was clear and pleasant, an overnight rain had left the ground soaked. Secretary Baker addressed the graduating class and presented the diplomas to 136 of the 139 graduates. Cadet Black received his diploma from the hands of his father, General Black, and two of the class, Cadets Fales and Holdridge, were sick in hospital and received their diplomas there. In his address to the graduating class Secretary Baker dwelt upon the necessity for extraordinary effort on the part of the army and industrial workers of the country as well as for the Army and Navy in the crisis. Every citizen must do his part in the struggle and the days are past, the Secretary begged his audience to realize, when a part of the citizenry can carry on the military ends of warfare. The nation must select and assort and assign every man according to the duties he is best able to perform; for in modern fighting when a nation goes to war the entire nation, wholly and undivided, is actively at war. Loud applause was accorded the Secretary when he dwelt upon the ideas of service by all the people which President Wilson is working for at Washington.

The exercises opened with a prayer by Chaplain H. Percy Silver and closed with the benediction by Rev. Father J. B. Conroy. Toward the close of the exercises the loud whirr of airplanes was heard and two machines appeared, piloted by Lieut. John W. Butts and Lieut. Walter G. Kilner, the last named officer being accompanied by Lieut. Harold S. Martin, coming from the aviation station at Mineola, L.I. They landed on the plain and attracted much attention; the trip from Long Island had been made in half an hour; the officers intended returning to Mineola after lunch, but contrary winds caused one of the machines to crash into the trees on the southwest corner of the plain and it was out of commission for the day. Lieutenants Kilner and Martin, who were in it, were not injured. The other machine did not start for home until Saturday. After the close of the exercises 137 members of the graduating class departed for New York, where they attended a performance of "Love O' Mike" at Maxine Elliott's Theater. After the graduation exercises the Superintendent, Colonel Biddle, entertained at luncheon at his quarters in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker and Gen. Hugh L. Scott; the party left for Washington later in the afternoon.

There were, to be sure, fewer visitors here for the April graduation than we are used to having with us every June, but the hotel was crowded, nevertheless, and many friends and relatives of the graduating class were here for several days during the week. Although there were few exhibition drills, the First Class ride on Thursday morning attracted many visitors to the riding hall; Thursday afternoon was a constant round of interesting events; General Black, Chief of Engineers, received a salute of eleven guns and reviewed the Corps of Cadets at three o'clock; immediately afterward Colonel Biddle gave a reception at Cullum Hall for the First Class and their friends, the officers and ladies of the post and their guests; the Superintendent was assisted in receiving by Gen. and Mrs. Black; the ladies who served refreshments were Mesdames Douglas, Gordon, Willcox, Robinson, Fieberger and Holt; ladies assisting were Mesdames Stuart, Shaw, Tschappat, Kreger, Markham, Timberlake, Estes, Rethers, Carter, Coburn and Philip Gordon; an orchestra played for dancing throughout the afternoon. That beautiful ceremony which never grows old, graduation parade, was witnessed by a large crowd of visitors, many of whom were relatives and friends of the graduating class; the long, straight line of gray brought a thrill to the heart as the class marched to the front to review the rest of the corps while the band played old airs, reminiscent of long ago. The graduation hop was held in the gymnasium, which had been converted into a ball room gayly decorated with flags and evergreens; Mrs. Thompson Lawrence received with Colonel Biddle and Cadet Deebie; the huge gymnasium was none too large for the assembly, who danced until one o'clock; supper was served in the fencing room, which had lost its athletic character for the time being.

A number of officers' families had relatives and friends of the graduates visiting them; Mr. Sinkler, of Charleston, father of Cadet Sinkler, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Manley's guests were the parents, brother and aunts of Cadet Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Mr. Philip Coulter and the Misses Dugan, all of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stimson, of New York. Major and Mrs. Estes had Mrs. Chapman, mother of Cadet Chapman; Mrs. Graves, of Washington; Miss Ransom O'Hern, of Watervliet, and Mr. and Mrs. Hiram McCaskey, of Washington. Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Mary Gallagher, mother and sister of Cadet Gallagher, were with Lieut. and Mrs. Holsington. Capt. and Mrs. Gee had Mrs. Gee's mother, sister and aunt, Mrs. Conolly, Miss Conolly; Miss Ward, and Miss Hoover, sister of Cadet Hoover. Major and Mrs. Hunt's guests were Mrs. I. L. Hunt and two sons and the Rev. Mr. Frost and Miss Frost. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence's guests were Miss Katherine Pace, of Washington; Miss Gladys Glover, of Richmond, and Miss Leonie Coudert, of New York. Miss Marie Muecke was the

guest of Mr. and Mrs. Asensio. Col. and Mrs. Timberlake's guest for the graduation hop was Miss Dorothy Wilson, of Newburgh.

Col. and Mrs. Willcox spent the week-end in New York, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hastings. Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat; after dinner bridge was played, when prizes were won by Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Tschappat. Mrs. Eckels entertained on Wednesday afternoon with a very pretty bridge party for Mesdames Fieberger, Gordon, Willcox, Lockwood, Tschappat, Florry, Coiner, Westover, Manley, Thomlinson, Ladamine and Borton. After the game tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Willcox and Mrs. Timberlake; Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. McAlister and Mrs. Bingham came in to join the players. On Monday Major and Mrs. Estes and Major and Mrs. Rethers left for a week's stay at Atlantic City. Lieut. and Mrs. Phelan spent the week-end at Bridgeport, Conn., visiting relatives. Col. and Mrs. Markham and Grace went to Troy to stay over Sunday. Miss Elizabeth King, of Smith College, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels for graduation; on Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels had dinner for Miss King, Lieut. and Mrs. Bingham and Cadet Wood. Major and Mrs. Hunt's guests at dinner on Sunday were Cadets Thompson, Carroll and Hunt. Miss King and Cadet Mewshaw were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels at dinner on Thursday.

Among the visitors here for graduation were General Godfrey, class of '67; Col. Charles Gerhardt, Col. F. V. Reynolds, C.E.; Major and Mrs. C. G. Barnes. Mrs. William Chamberlain and Capt. R. D. Black. Two interesting war lectures were given last week, one on Friday evening by Count De Bess, correspondent of one of the leading newspapers of Buenos Aires, La Argentina; Count De Bess had films from the front and the countries at war and gave an explanatory talk; on Saturday evening Mr. Dawson showed colored views of war subjects, which were very interesting. On Monday morning Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes gave a lecture to the Second Class of cadets on "The Experiences of a Naturalist on the North Coast of South America." Col. and Mrs. Holt entertained the Monday Evening Club; the South End Monday Club met with Capt. and Mrs. North; Mrs. Timberlake had the Friday Club, which had postponed its meeting until Monday afternoon; the Wednesday Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Manley.

THE CLASS OF 1917.

There have been half a dozen weddings already in the class of 1917, three graduates were married at the cadet chapel by Chaplain Silver on Friday afternoon, April 20, and it is said that there will soon be from thirty to forty benedictions in the class; those married here were Henry Hutchings, jr., and Miss Elizabeth E. Goldman, of Austin, Texas; Samuel H. Bradbury, jr., and Miss Mathilde Burke; Matthew Barker Ridgway and Miss Julie Caroline Blount. At the Hotel Astor, New York city, on Saturday afternoon Roy Lindsay Bowlin and Miss Marie Louise Muecke were married by Chaplain Silver; James Oscar Green, jr., and Miss Rosamond Walker were married in New York on Friday evening.

Of the class of 1917 it is expected that twenty-two will be assigned to the Corps of Engineers; the others, with the exception of one, to the other arms of the Service. Luis Salvosa y Eada, a Filipino, will be appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. The new officers of the Army will shortly be nominated as second lieutenants, and will remain in that rank until July 1 next, when the second increment of the Army increase under the National Defense Act takes effect, unless Congress in the meantime authorizes the enlargement of the Service immediately.

A number of the class of 1917 are relatives of officers of the Army. Percy G. Black, who received his diploma from the hands of his father, is the son of Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers. William F. Heavey is a son of Lieut. Col. John W. Heavey, Inf., and a brother of Cadet Thomas J. Heavey. Others noted in a list the Evening Post compiled who have relatives in the Army or the National Guard are: McGlachlin, son of Col. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Field Art.; Daugherty, son of Major Will W. Daugherty, retired; Russell, son of Brig. Gen. William T. Russell, brother of Lieut. John E. Russell, Infantry, grandson of the late Capt. William H. Russell, 10th Inf., and great-grandson of Major Zachariah Russell, 1st Inf.; Barroll, son of Col. Morris K. Barroll, C.A.C.; Harrison, son of the late Col. George F. E. Harrison, and brother of Lieut. Ralph C. Edward S. and William C. Harrison, C.A.C.; Ridgway, son of Col. Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C.; Gerhardt, son of Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, Inf.; Cole, son of Lieut. Col. James A. Cole, retired; Frier, son of Col. J. H. Frier, 35th Inf.; Bonham, son of the late Lieut. William B. Bonham, 2d Inf.; Whitcomb, son of Major Clement C. Whitcomb, Med. Corps; Rumbough, son of the late Col. David J. Rumbough, grandson of Gen. David S. Stanley, brother of Lieut. Joseph W. Rumbough, 4th Field Art., and brother of Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, who resigned from the Army in 1913; Perrine, son of Capt. Henry P. Perrine, retired, and brother of Lieut. Henry P. Perrine, jr., 14th Inf.; Chapman, grandson of the late Major Gen. William S. McCaskey; Hutchings, son of Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings, Adjutant General of the Texas National Guard.

NEW CADET OFFICERS.

The list of "makes" was published on April 20 after the graduation exercises, in the following order:

Hqs. U.S. Military Academy,
West Point, N.Y., April 20, 1917.

S.O. 75, extract.

The existing appointments of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Corps of Cadets are revoked and the following appointments are announced, effective at noon to-day:

To be captains—Cadets Knight, J. T., Jones, L. M., Brown, E. T., Johnson, J. M., Mahoney, Willard, Levy, E. H., and Deebie.

To be lieutenant and adjutant—Cadet Chapman, W. M.

To be lieutenant and quartermaster—Cadet Coffey.

To be lieutenants—Cadets Williamson, R. E. S., Kolb, Pohl, Place, Sarcka, Stamps, Courture, Donaldson, W. H., Timber-

lake, Durfee, L. V., Beuchler, Bringham, Cooney, Day, Erwin, J. M., Eyster, Gerhardt, W. R., Cohen, Harris, Counts, Barnes, H. C., Heavey, T. J., Barber and Knobb.

To be sergeant major—Cadet Cole, P. W.

To be quartermaster sergeant—Cadet Norton.

To be first sergeants—Cadets Wilegza, O'Keefe, Wolf,

Anderson, G. H., Mallory, Moore, K. M., Deas and Hasbrouck. To be company quartermaster sergeants—Cadets Saunders, J. B., Wardrop, Kernan, Anderson, H. R., Custis, Safford, McGregor and Bingham.

To be sergeants—Cadets Moorman, Wagner, Troiland, Jenna, McNeill, Meredith, Riley, Tibbets, Griffith, Heiner, Dickson, T. O., Carr, Hirsch, Krause, Reinburg, Sharp, Bull, J. T., Gunt, Black, H. M., Shaffer, F. C., Woodward, Bohring, Bellinger, J. B., Rindorf, Jedlicka, de Camp Jank, Rolt, Meade, Demuth, Murphy, Murray and Bissell. Cadets Moorman and Hirsch are designated as color sergeants.

To be corporals—Cadets Murrill, Knight, O., Oliphant, Donaldson, T. Q., Miller, J. K., Townsley, Rundell, Shattuck, Richardson, Barth, Timothy, Jadwin, Coogan, Adcock, Kelly, H. S., Mewshaw, Whitaker, Sturges, Ross, L. T., Stenzel, Horr, Casey, Leeper, Cruse, Marshall, Hewitt, Axelsson, Hamilton, E. E., Tansey, Krabber, Coffey, Matthews, Deyles, Underwood, Elliott, Alexander, Kimble, F. V., Nixon, Kovarik, Mesick, Aigeltinger, Foster, McKee, R. G., Bellinger, E. Bethel, Kern, Casman, Agnew, Haleston and Tye. Cadets Murrill and Donaldson, T. Q., are designated as color corporals.

By order of Colonel Biddle:

C. O. CARTER, Major, C.A.C., Adjutant.

One of the features of graduation day was a game between the Army nine and the Union College nine, in which the cadets came back into winning form with a 3 to 2 victory. Murrill and McNeill comprised the Army battery. One effect of graduation was to put Oliphant in at C. H. Gerhardt's place at third base, Lieutenant Gerhardt being engaged otherwise. It was a pitchers' battle, and although honors were about even, the Army men came through with the big end of the score. Two errors and Bringham's safe drive gave the Army a two-run lead in the first inning. Another error, a sacrifice and an infield out gave the cadets their third run in the second. Two safe drives and an error were responsible for Union's runs in the fourth. After that the pitchers settled down and the last five innings were scoreless.

With Norman McNeil, '18, the new captain of the Army baseball team elected to succeed C. H. Gerhardt, behind the bat, the cadets defeated the Colgate University nine on April 21, by a score of 4 to 2 in the third game of the week. Sarcka pitched so effectively that fourteen of the visitors struck out and they only had four hits to their credit, tallying their two runs in the last inning. Weddall, a pinch hitter, was put in by Colgate to bat for Leonard and his drive and a homer by Reid netted the collegians their two runs. The cadets made their runs in the first, third, fourth and seventh innings, Bringham and Oliphant making hard and timely drives. Jank, at first base, put several effective stops of poorly thrown balls to his credit. The Army line-up: House, s.s.; Murray, 1.b.; McNeil, c.; Oliphant, 3.b.; Bringham, c.f.; Jank, 1.b.; Fleming, r.f.; Place, r.f.; Durfee, p. Runs—House (3), Murray, Durfee. Stolen bases—Oliphant, Durfee. Sacrifice hits—Murray. Two base hit—Bringham. Struck out—By Sarcka, 14. Left on bases—Army, 7.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 26, 1917.

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, which assembled here Monday and began the work of inspecting the Naval Academy, completed it to-day and the members left for their homes. A report on different educational features of the Academy has been framed and will be forwarded to the Navy Department.

Except for the absence of the important feature of a graduating class, whose formal departure from the institution usually marks the close of the week, the program prepared savored much of June week at the Academy, with the important difference that the usual exhibition drills and exercises and brilliant social events were wanting. The effort was made to show the board the regular workings of the Academy—the process which is making officers for the Navy. The drills and exercises were those which would be carried out if there were no Board of Visitors here.

The members of the board are: Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president University of Virginia; Alexander Crumlie Humphries, president Stevens Institute; Kennett C. M. Sills, dean of Bowdoin College; Benjamin I. Wheeler, president U. of California; Charles W. Dabney, president U. of Cincinnati; Dr. Albert Ross Hill, president U. of Missouri. Dr. Alderman was elected tentative chairman. Comdr. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N., was assigned to assist the board in its work, and Lieut. William C. Wickham, U.S.N., acted as its secretary.

On Monday afternoon the members of the board witnessed an infantry drill by two of the four battalions, and made an inspection of Bancroft Hall, the armory and gymnasium. Later they were received by Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Superintendent of the Academy, and Mrs. Eberle. Besides the visitors there were present the heads of the Academy departments and the senior assistants in each. Owing to restrictions in regard to visitors, very few persons were present at the drills, and there are no special visitors in Annapolis. On Tuesday the board devoted itself to finishing up the inspection of buildings. They were assisted in this by Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius, representing the Academic Board, and Lieutenant Wickham. In the evening a dinner was given for the visitors by the Superintendent at his quarters. It was a strictly "stag." Among the guests were a number of the heads of departments in the Academy.

A vigorous campaign has been launched here to secure some definite announcement from Secretary Daniels on the site of the Naval Research Laboratory. The Men's Civic League of Annapolis has appointed a committee to convey certain resolutions on the subject to Secretary Daniels, and to ask him to make known his decision. The committee consists of Dr. Thomas E. Bell, president of St. John's College; P. B. Horvitz, H. H. Lintineum, A. Knox Starlings, Winson C. Gott and George T. Melvin.

New officers have been elected by the Midshipmen's Athletic Association, as follows: President, Thomas F. Remington, class of 1918; secretary, Charles L. Andrews, '19; treasurer, Philip P. Welch.

The Chesapeake is the home of the oyster, and the Maryland State Conservation Commission, in this day of drive to increase the American food supply, has done well its part in transplanting 179,000 bushels of seed oysters from the upper part of the bay to the state reservation along the western shore, so that there, under more favorable circumstances, the little seed oysters may become large and edible bivalves.

The Naval Academy wants an assistant baker. The salary is \$480 a year. A competitive examination—a noneducational one—for this position will be held on May 1.

St. John's College is graduating her seniors in detachments. Four received their diplomas on Friday, to permit them to report to their posts as officers of the U.S. Marine Corps.

The Naval Academy band was in Baltimore twice this week to help the state to secure its 800 naval enlistments by last Friday night. The band played many popular airs, and the enthusiasm of the evening was tremendous. The midshipmen have indirectly a social season in progress. Carvel Hall is giving dances on Saturdays, when the midshipmen may meet their friends and dance a few hours away. All social functions are off in the Academy itself. Lieut. Thomas S. McCloy, U.S.N., is visiting his family here. Mrs. Etta Walker and her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, U.S.A., are visiting friends here. Mrs. Brown, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Brown, U.S.N., and daughter, Dorothy, of Los Angeles, Cal., returned to Annapolis after a week's visit in New York city. They left on April 22 for Chicago, to be absent until May 20. Mrs. J. O. Cresap, mother of Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., who spent the winter in Norfolk, Va., has been here, en route for New London, Conn., and was the guest of Mrs. J. de Pyster Dow, at "Leeward," Murray Hill. Mrs. John Blush, wife of Comdr. Tisdale, mother of Lieut. M. S. Tisdale, U.S.N., who has been

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Bridgeport, Conn. New Haven, Conn.

in Washington attending the Congress of the D.A.R., has returned home.
Mrs. Benjamin Johnson, mother of Mrs. Hugh Brown, wife of Lieutenant Brown, U.S.N., and daughter, Dorothy, of Los Angeles, Cal., have returned to Annapolis after a week's visit to New York City. They have now gone to Chicago, to be absent until May 20.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

(Continued from page 1127.)

Northrup, Hobart E., 226, July 6, 1895, Fort Collins, Colo.
Ruttenclutter, Friend W., 229, April 9, 1890, Fort Collins, Colo.
McLaughlin, Richard M., 231, Nov. 8, 1893, Denver, Colo.

To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Stockton, George A., 19, Jan. 14, 1893, Evanston, Ill.

To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Caldwell, Harry E., 21, Sept. 20, 1886, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Field Art., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917:
Thompson, Howard R. K., 7, July 17, 1882, Denver, Colo.

To be 1st Lieut., Field Art., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Grant, Frank H. N., 8, Aug. 4, 1888, Royal Oak, Mich.

To be 1st Lieut., Field Art., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917:
Laidley, Paul, 9, Oct. 13, 1882, St. Louis, Mo.

Hoagland, Dale M., 10, March 27, 1895, Fort Collins, Colo.
Falk, Edwin H., 11, Oct. 6, 1894, Fort Collins, Colo.

Nicholls, Henry L., 12, April 11, 1895, Fort Collins, Colo.
Thompson, Herbert S., 13, March 27, 1894, Fort Collins, Colo.

To be 1st Lieut., Field Art., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Sayer, Charles B., 14, Jan. 3, 1891, West Lafayette, Ind.

To be 2d Lieut., Field Art., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917:
Craun, Ergen L., 9, Dec. 8, 1893, Fort Collins, Colo.

Horne, Stillman G., 10, Oct. 5, 1890, Fort Collins, Colo.
Bush, James H., 11, Feb. 21, 1890, Fort Collins, Colo.

Stewart, Thomas G., 12, Oct. 26, 1893, Fort Collins, Colo.
Mathews, Harry V., 13, Dec. 31, 1895, Fort Collins, Colo.

Graham, Homer D., 14, Feb. 9, 1894, Fort Collins, Colo.

To be Major, Ord., O.R.C., from March 28, 1917:
Bull, Robert A., 2, June 28, 1874, Chicago, Ill.

To be 1st Lieut., Ord., O.R.C., from April 6, 1917:
Mosman, Ernest, 8, Dec. 29, 1871, Cleveland, Ohio.

To be Major, Engr., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Newton, Guy D., 59, April 28, 1870, Columbia, Mo.

To be Captain, Engr., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Campbell, Edmund D., 113, May 24, 1881, St. Louis, Mo.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917:
Ring, Joseph J., 63, April 3, 1886, West Allis, Wis.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Wuest, Charles, Jr., 110, Feb. 26, 1882, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Larsen, Charles, 117, March 30, 1873, Denver, Colo.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917:
Schneider, Carl G., 30, Jan. 13, 1882, Chicago, Ill.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917:
Miller, Hubert F., 85, July 29, 1866, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Dec. 15, 1916:
Ellis, Edward W., 80, Dec. 13, 1889, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917:
Nelson, Samuel L., 256, June 23, 1859, Peoria, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917:
Duffy, Francis R., 340, June 23, 1888, Fond du Lac, Wis.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 10, 1917:
Sonerant, Edwin F., 399, Jan. 27, 1877, Toledo, Ohio.

Hodges, Ernest S., 400, Sept. 27, 1890, Chicago, Ill.
Curtis, Walter N., 404, April 6, 1885, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917:
Shaw, Hiram N., 406, Sept. 14, 1872, Chicago, Ill.

Koppke, Gus S., 407, Oct. 8, 1876, St. Louis, Mo.
Rooney, Simon S., 408, Sept. 28, 1884, Houston, Texas.

Combs, Edward E., 409, May 26, 1869, Kansas City, Mo.
Paxson, Clyde, 411, June 21, 1886, Elkhardt, Ind.

Newman, John C., 414, May 17, 1871, Hutchinson, Kas.
Littell, Alonzo L., 418, Feb. 22, 1880, St. Louis, Mo.

Rollinson, Ray B., 419, Jan. 3, 1878, St. Louis, Mo.
Rhodes, John M., 420, Aug. 22, 1882, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Sturgeon, Titus E., 424, April 2, 1877, Springfield, Ill.

Russell, Frank C., 431, Sept. 19, 1863, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 22, 1917:
McGrath, James G., 435, Sept. 28, 1868, Fort Logan, Colo.

Moll, Alexander L., 437, Nov. 19, 1887, La Crosse, Wis.
Martin, Samuel A., 450, Jan. 7, 1870, Leesville, Mo.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917:
Roberts, John, 461, June 14, 1866, Harrington, Ill.

Tolman, Hugh H., 465, Dec. 23, 1888, Red Oak, Iowa.
Wheeler, William W., Jr., 466, Dec. 7, 1886, St. Joseph, Mo.

Gordon, Laurence S., 467, March 2, 1889, Duluth, Minn.
Taylor, Roland G., 469, July 9, 1893, Waterloo, Iowa.

Mackie, Mitchell, 472, July 6, 1882, Waukesha, Wis.
Johnson, Roy W., 473, Jan. 29, 1883, Des Moines, Iowa.

Troxell, Francis X., 475, Aug. 9, 1879, Chicago, Ill.
Spradling, James W., 481, July 14, 1883, Sparta, Wis.

Scruton, George H., 488, Dec. 26, 1862, Sedalia, Mo.
Garwood, Arthur M., 490, Sept. 14, 1870, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Helman, Carl H., 493, Sept. 5, 1890, Leavenworth, Kas.

Prescott, Raymond B., 497, June 19, 1885, Detroit, Mich.
Kahn, Eugene M., 504, Jan. 10, 1880, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Kercheval, Robert D., 505, May 15, 1878, Lexington, Mo.
Pateman, Sydney E., 506, Aug. 10, 1879, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

McWilliams, William H., 508, Feb. 16, 1875, Kansas City, Mo.
Evans, David, 510, Oct. 16, 1874, Chicago, Ill.

Blacklock, Joseph L., 511, Oct. 2, 1878, St. Marys, Kas.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from April 4, 1917:
Wyman, Oliver C., 513, Jan. 18, 1882, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

McShane, Michael, 515, Sept. 10, 1868, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from April 6, 1917:
Thorpe, Frederick A., 520, Nov. 3, 1887, Chicago, Ill.

Dunlap, Rex W., 524, July 18, 1885, Kansas City, Mo.
Fuchs, Louis H., 525, Aug. 10, 1878, Chicago, Ill.

Hastings, Robert E., 527, Oct. 21, 1881, St. Joseph, Mo.
Huntton, William C., 533, Dec. 20, 1876, Chicago, Ill.

Blue, Oscar, 535, Sept. 16, 1871, Lexington, Mo.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Sloan, Harry G., 181, Aug. 28, 1861, Cleveland, Ohio.

Graham, Allen, 184, Jan. 30, 1886, Cleveland, Ohio.
Armstrong, John M., 227, April 10, 1875, St. Paul, Minn.

Bernart, William F., 240, June 25, 1874, Chicago, Ill.
Breakley, James F., 247, Aug. 10, 1870, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Campbell, Alpha J., 258, June 2, 1875, Denver, Colo.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 7, 1917:
Deacon, Frank, 299, June 24, 1876, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
Haughy, Wilfrid, 328, Aug. 10, 1880, Battle Creek, Mich.

Wells, Edward F., 432, May 14, 1853, Chicago, Ill.
Lewis, Eugene R., 463, May 14, 1877, Dubuque, Iowa.

Young, Simon J., 476, Jan. 30, 1868, Valparaiso, Ind.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917:
Ransbottom, Ivah J., 64, Sept. 10, 1869, Coldwater, Ohio.

Bartlett, John D., 68, July 30, 1880, Grass Range, Mont.
Maley, William H., 71, March 27, 1867, Galesburg, Ill.

Sprague, Frank M., 74, Oct. 11, 1878, Potosi, Idaho.
Brush, Edmund R., 81, Nov. 2, 1884, Zanesville, Ohio.

Fishbein, Morris, 100, July 28, 1889, Chicago, Ill.
Morrill, Ashley B., 102, Sept. 6, 1884, Chicago, Ill.

Fisher, E. F., 106, Nov. 21, 1883, Chicago, Ill.
Work, Philip, 114, June 20, 1888, Pueblo, Colo.

Means, John W., 127, Aug. 10, 1886, Columbus, Ohio.
Wilson, George W., 128, Aug. 21, 1891, Evansville, Ind.

Fay, George E., 130, May 3, 1875, Detroit, Mich.
Malejan, Harry M., 141, Nov. 16, 1886, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Pettit, Roswell T., 142, March 10, 1884, Ottawa, Ill.
Rhodes, Goodrich B., 150, April 17, 1876, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Moody, Charles S., 154, Dec. 19, 1869, Hope, Idaho.
Phelps, Kenneth A., 159, Nov. 11, 1889, New York, N.Y.

Pratt, George N., 161, June 29, 1876, Chicago, Ill.
Paryzek, Harry V., Jan. 11, 1892, Cleveland, Ohio.

Collignon, Constant M., 175, July 7, 1890, Muskegon, Mich.
Blankenhorn, Marion A., 177, Nov. 13, 1885, Cleveland, Ohio.

Harrison, Benjamin I., 180, Oct. 1, 1891, Cleveland, Ohio.
Wahl, Harry R., 206, May 5, 1886, Cleveland, Ohio.

Eggers, Harold E., 208, March 1, 1882, Omaha, Neb.
Howard, Paul E., 219, April 19, 1871, North Bend, Neb.

Davis, Carl H., 245, Aug. 6, 1883, Chicago, Ill.
Gellert, Isaac S., 246, April 6, 1879, Detroit, Mich.

MacFarland, Charles H., 248, July 25, 1877, Cleveland, Ohio.
Kiddred, Charles D., 252, June 24, 1887, Joliet, Ill.

Klein, Elmer A., 256, Nov. 16, 1886, Norwood, Ohio.
Freudenberger, Harry, 268, July 1, 1868, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Espey, John E., 279, May 5, 1864, Trinidad, Colo.
Palmer, Lester J., 282, Oct. 15, 1890, Chicago, Ill.

Bornstein, Max, 292, Dec. 25, 1887, Milwaukee, Wis.
Clark, William A., 294, Jan. 8, 1882, Chicago, Ill.

Parker, Edward S., 300, Nov. 10, 1881, Ida Grove, Iowa.
Finch, James H., 304, Dec. 19, 1870, Champaign, Ill.

Miller, Edwin M., 305, June 10, 1888, Chicago, Ill.
Cleary, Joseph P., 313, July 6, 1882, Chicago, Ill.

Lindberg, Albert W., 314, April 10, 1880, Hillsboro, Ill.
Stunkard, Thomas C., 317, June 24, 1861, Terre Haute, Ind.

McClure, Curtis A., 322, April 20, 1879, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lowell, Charles H., 323, Jan. 18, 1872, Chicago, Ill.

Cox, Roy H., 327, July 25, 1877, Chicago, Ill.
Rider, Albert S., 330, Dec. 31, 1876, Flandreau, S.D.

Manley, Orville T., 335, Nov. 20, 1874, Warren, Ohio.
Howard, Willard S., 336, April 3, 1889, Alliance, Neb.

McBath, Norman E., 342, Jan. 10, 1885, Livingston, Wis.
Warren, Homer S., 353, Oct. 15, 1867, Chicago, Ill.

Beebe, Carlton K., 360, —, 1866, Sparta, Wis.
Bell, Leo P., 362, Jan. 30, 1891, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rehrund, Theodore, 376, Feb. 14, 1874, Warren, Minn.
Copeland, W. Claude, 391, Feb. 6, 1876, Hotchkiss, Colo.

Eisenhardt, Daniel N., 405, —, 1867, Chicago, Ill.
Foley, Thomas P., 410, Sept. 27, 1881, Chicago, Ill.

Geiger, Arthur H., 413, Jan. 6, 1878, Chicago, Ill.
Hastings, James B., 426, Nov. 23, 1882, Alton, Ill.

Kersten, Paul E. M., 436, Feb. 18, 1892, Two Rivers, Wis.
Kreuser, Theodore A., 439, Jan. 29, 1865, Chicago, Ill.

McCallan, Benjamin K., 445, Feb. 20, 1880, Xenia, Ohio.
McGaughey, Hugh F., 446, July 25, 1878, Winona, Minn.

McRae, Floyd W., Jr., 449, April 2, 1889, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brown, Earl T., 454, July 26, 1874, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mayers, Laurence H., 455, July 7, 1887, Chicago, Ill.
Mella, Hugo, 456, Feb. 26, 1888, Bismarck, N.D.

Morehouse, Cecil G., 460, July 1, 1888, Waukon, Iowa.
Noble, William L., 469, Dec. 23, 1860, Evanston, Ill.

Rice, Imas P., 482, Jan. 31, 1889, Oak Park, Ill.
Richman, Samuel H., 483, Jan. 20, 1887, Oak Forest, Ill.

Rudolph, Joseph H., 484, Jan. 21, 1886, Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Frank C., 497, May 11, 1869, Yankton, S.D.

Spooner, John P., 498, April 26, 1876, Peru, Ind.
Tilton, Nehemiah F., 505, —, 1876, Marion, Ohio.

Ullmann, Henry J., 509, Dec. 16, 1881, Highland Park, Ill.
Washburne, Charles L., 515, Sept. 27, 1880, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Woodnick, George W., 526, Aug. 24, 1876, Chicago, Ill.
Puffer, Maurice L., 531, Oct. 17, 1872, Downers Grove, Ill.

Kuhns, Ralph H., 535, Nov. 12, 1889, Chicago, Ill.
Shrank, Joseph M., 538, Dec. 23, 1879, Omaha, Neb.

Babeock, Warren L., 544, March 14, 1873, Detroit, Mich.
Bander, Frederick, 551, July 27, 1874, Corning, Iowa.

Clark, William E., 572, April 2, 1873, Aberdeen, S.D.
Dallenbach, John C., 584, Dec. 23, 1881, Champaign, Ill.

De Tarnowsky, George, 595, May 27, 1873, Chicago, Ill.
Dreyer, Adolph E., 603, Oct. 24, 1873, Detroit, Mich.

Haslam, George J., 625, May 18, 1858, Fremont, Neb.
Hill, Walter C., 632, Jan. 24, 1876, Chicago, Ill.

Jennings, Alpheus F., 644, June 22, 1884, Detroit, Mich.
Max, Clarence O. C., 675, Dec. 16, 1874, St. Louis, Mo.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Merrill, Charles H., 680, Jan. 17, 1880, West Detroit, Mich.

Myers, Dean W., 688, April 27, 1874, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Orr, Harry D., 693, Aug. 25, 1877, Chicago, Ill.

Pence, Clyde D., 699, June 21, 1868, Chicago, Ill.
Piper, Edward D., 704, July 23, 1867, Jerome, Idaho.

Ranschoff, Joseph L., 713, Feb. 23, 1880, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rodaway, Roy T., 717, July 31, 1887, Chicago, Ill.

Schmidt, Harry B., 729, Sept. 23, 1862, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Smith, Delbert O., 739, March 13, 1878, Kansas City, Mo.

Tucker, Frederick A., 753, Feb. 26, 1874, Noblesville, Ind.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 24, 1917:
Babeock, Henri S., 766, Aug. 26, 1879, Danville, Ill.

Williams, William W., 767, Sept. 1, 1875, Denver, Colo.
Alexander, Oliver O., 773, July 26, 1867, Terre Haute, Ind.

Beall, Homer, 780, Jan. 23, 1882, Moline, Mo.
Beckett, Clinton G., 781, Nov. 20, 1874, Attica, Ind.

Britton, James A., 788, Oct. 28, 1876, Chicago, Ill.
Combs, Malachi R., 799, Nov. 9, 1863, Terre Haute, Ind.

Culpepper, William S., 800, Sept. 23, 1887, Willow Springs, Mo.

Darling, Frank E., 801, Jan. 17, 1880, Milwaukee, Wis.
Foerster, Harry R., 804, Sept. 1, 1889, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hendricks, William W., 813, Nov. 15, 1872, Randolph, Ill.
Lynch, Otto E., 829, March 30, 1889, Peru, Ind.

Pember, John F., 840, Dec. 12, 1858, Janesville, Wis.
Ogden, Claude H., 845, Oct. 21, 1890, South Chicago, Ill.

Pinkerton, Forrest J., 847, Jan. 28, 1892, Westville, Ind.
Van Mater, George G., 874, June 9, 1863, Peru, Ind.

Beach, Mark, 891, Dec. 5, 1873, Clinton, Kas.
Bowles, Frederick W., 898, Aug. 21, 1878, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Beaman, Zera M., 900, Jan. 13, 1880, North Manchester, Ind.
Butner, John G., 905, April 22, 1875, Harrisburg, Ill.

Bellie, Glenford L., 908, Sept. 26, 1878, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Conley, John M., 909, Dec. 25, 1873, Oshkosh, Wis.

Cook, Emmett F., 912, Aug. 5, 1878, St. Joseph, Mo.
Clark, Peter S., 918, April 13, 1875, Chicago, Ill.

Chorlog, John K., 919, Dec. 14, 1873, Madison, Wis.
Cary, Lee W., 924, Aug. 26, 1884, Winnebago, Wis.

Dickman, William C., 926, Aug. 30, 1875, Dexter, Mo.
Edlavitch, Baruch M., 927, Aug. 21, 1884, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ford, Walter A., 934, July 26, 1887, Kansas City, Mo.
Hacker, Friedrich A., 945, March 29, 1879, Kansas City, Mo.

Hughes, Charles W., 948, March 9, 1877, Winnebago, Wis.
Jewett, Laurence E., 961, Aug. 9, 1873, Wabash, Ind.

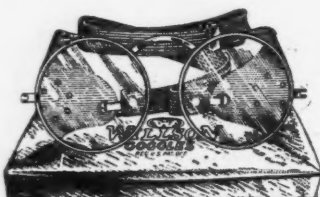
Johnson, John W., 962, Dec. 1, 1872, Hayti, Mo.
Kuhn, Charles F., 967, Nov. 1, 1870, Detroit, Mich.

Longley, Jonas R., 968, July 17, 1879, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Larkin, John C., 970, June



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To be 2d Lieut., O.A.C., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917: Johnson, Harold S., 2, Aug. 16, 1890, San Francisco, Cal.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917: Meyer, Charles A., 69, Jan. 29, 1888, Los Angeles, Cal.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 19, 1917: Young, Daniel J., 94, March 9, 1881, San Diego, Cal.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917: Norberg, Ernest L., 104, Oct. 7, 1889, Burlingame, Cal.

Noice, Blaine, 105, April 6, 1882, Los Angeles, Cal.

To be 2d Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Ferdue, Wales Mac, 89, Dec. 8, 1886, Los Angeles, Cal.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917: Weidenfeld, Harold K., 266, Dec. 26, 1888, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917: Oles, Angus A., 331, March 24, 1877, Seattle, Wash.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 10, 1917: Hahn, Joseph D., 397, Feb. 11, 1878, Los Angeles, Cal.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917: Kohlives, Herman, 412, Nov. 6, 1876, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917: Jansen, Charles N., 432, Oct. 28, 1863, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 22, 1917: Chaffey, John B., 447, Sept. 12, 1883, La Habra P.O., Cal.

Sneed, Henry P., 451, May 16, 1881, Seattle, Wash.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 27, 1917: Ferguson, Chester J., 457, Aug. 26, 1889, San Francisco, Cal.

Sullivan, Alan E., 458, Nov. 16, 1889, San Francisco, Cal.

Rea, Frank W., 459, June 30, 1879, Los Angeles, Cal.

Gelder, David V., 462, May 2, 1870, San Francisco, Cal.

Gran, George R., 463, Nov. 18, 1872, San Francisco, Cal.

Schumacher, George H., 471, May 21, 1886, Portland, Ore.

O'Brien, David A., 479, Jan. 15, 1863, San Francisco, Cal.

Snyder, Fred, 482, April 1, 1892, Tacoma, Wash.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917: Osborne, Frank M., 495, Aug. 10, 1878, Omaha, Neb.

Wight, Avery B., 498, Jan. 15, 1878, Cashion, Okla.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917: Dulin, Charles T., 6, May 12, 1869, Los Angeles, Cal.

Black, Forest A., 241, Aug. 15, 1880, Seattle, Wash.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917: Buck, George H., 84, Oct. 18, 1886, Portland, Ore.

Robinson, Harry H., 104, July 6, 1883, Creston, Wash.

Reinstein, Arthur H., 136, May 9, 1884, San Francisco, Cal.

Condit, Joseph D., 144, April 29, 1877, Pasadena, Cal.

Swezy, Charles E., 163, Sept. 3, 1877, Winnemucca, Nev.

Dammach, Ferdinand H., 172, Nov. 26, 1879, Portland, Ore.

Foster, Harry E., 205, Aug. 18, 1881, Berkeley, Cal.

St. Clair, Raymond, 278, April 16, 1870, Reno, Nev.

Trueblood, Donald V., 318, Sept. 10, 1889, Seattle, Wash.

Anderson, Francis W., 331, Jan. 26, 1878, Palm City, Cal.

Seid, Martin J., 347, Dec. 25, 1888, San Francisco, Cal.

Byars, Alfred H., 358, Nov. 8, 1872, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

Lockwood, Charles D., 442, Jan. 22, 1868, Pasadena, Cal.

Mattison, Fitch C. E., 453, May 4, 1861, Pasadena, Cal.

Mount, Frank R., 464, July 19, 1888, Oregon City, Ore.

Roberts, William H., 486, Feb. 20, 1872, Pasadena, Cal.

Horstfall, Frank L., 637, Oct. 8, 1872, Seattle, Wash.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917: Smith, Edmund H., 679, Feb. 17, 1891, Seattle, Wash.

Newell, Rufus L., 690, Sept. 23, 1880, Spokane, Wash.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 24, 1917: Abraham, Arvid R., 772, Aug. 2, 1885, Hood River, Ore.

Anderson, Vestal E., 774, July 1, 1891, Hoquiam, Wash.

Callison, John W., 798, Dec. 16, 1884, San Bernardino, Cal.

Glenn, Charles L., 808, Oct. 16, 1891, Kelso, Wash.

Howell, Edgar N., 817, Aug. 18, 1883, San Francisco, Cal.

Sharkey, Ralph L., 859, May 16, 1891, Portland, Ore.

White, Calvin S., 882, Oct. 4, 1868, Portland, Ore.

West, Pearl C., 886, Aug. 16, 1871, Seattle, Wash.

Cross, Charles, 911, Oct. 16, 1863, San Francisco, Cal.

Charbonnet, Pierre N., 915, Oct. 19, 1890, San Francisco, Cal.

Chilton, Leo W., 916, July 18, 1878, Canyon City, Ore.

Eaton, Charles E., 928, Aug. 14, 1875, Seattle, Wash.

Pettit, Joseph A., 997, Aug. 14, 1875, Portland, Ore.

Smith, William C., 1012, April 17, 1874, Salem, Ore.

Stearns, Charles H., 1053, Oct. 21, 1869, Fort Casey, Wash.

Cutcliffe, William O., 1058, June 10, 1867, Seattle, Wash.

Yemans, Herbert W., 1090, April 9, 1857, Alcatraz, Cal.

Schlageter, H. J., 1142, Nov. 12, 1872, San Francisco, Cal.

Winterberg, W. H., 1143, Nov. 13, 1872, San Francisco, Cal.

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To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 29, 1917: Humphrey, Ira K., 1246, Jan. 7, 1883, Fort Douglas, Utah.

PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Philippine Department:

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from Dec. 16, 1916: Bandy, Stephen T., 77, Aug. 20, 1878, Fort Mills, P.I.

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917: Hieble, Ernest T., 82, Aug. 27, 1879, Albay, P.I.

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917: Alger, William E., 64, May 18, 1885, Pampanga, P.I.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from Nov. 24, 1916: Lambeth, Carl J., 141, Aug. 24, 1889, Manila, P.I.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 9, 1917: Scholl, Philip A., 55, April 25, 1874, Manila, P.I.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 8, 1917: Edwards, Richard T., 87, Dec. 21, 1877, Pettit Barracks, P.I.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

The following is an appointee residing in the Hawaiian Department:

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917: MacDonald, James T., 844, Oct. 19, 1876, Schofield Barracks, H.T.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

FORD.—Born at New York city April 5, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Louis Randolph Ford, U.S.N., a daughter, Frances Eugenia Ford.

ROSSELL.—Born at Annapolis, Md., April 21, 1917, to Capt. Joseph A. Rossell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Rossell a son, Joseph A. Rossell, jr.

MAGUIRE.—Born at Pensacola, Fla., April 7, 1917, a daughter, Frances Renshaw Maguire, to Capt. and Mrs. Daniel F. Maguire, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

TAYLOR.—Born to the wife of Capt. Reuben C. Taylor, 8th U.S. Inf., a son, James Cochran Taylor, on Feb. 26, 1917, at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I.

VAN AUKEN.—Born at Plainfield, N.J., April 19, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Frederic T. Van Auken, U.S.N., a son.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—TREAT.—At Honolulu, H.T., April 11, 1917, Lieut. Archibald Vincent Arnold, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Treat, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A.

BOWLIN—MUECKE.—At the Hotel Astor, New York city, April 21, 1917, Marie Louise Muecke and Lieut. Roy Lindsay Bowlin, U.S. Inf. (Class of 1917, U.S.M.A.), by the Rev. Percy H. Silver, chaplain of the U.S.M.A.

BRADBURY—BURKE.—At West Point, N.Y., April 20, 1917, Lieut. Samuel H. Bradbury, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and Miss Tilita Burke.

BRAND—McCUMBER.—At Washington, D.C., April 21, 1917, Lieut. Harrison Brand, jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Helen McCumber, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota.

BRUCH—CECIL.—At Washington, D.C., April 18, 1917, Alfred E. Bruch and Miss Russell Cecil, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George Russell Cecil, U.S.A., retired.

BUTT—VOGEL.—At Tuxedo Park, N.Y., April 21, 1917, Mr. Lawrence Havemeyer Butt, 7th Inf., N.Y.N.G., son of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.Y.N.G., and Miss May Frances Vogel, daughter of Mr. Herman Vogel.

COLLADAY—WARING.—At Baltimore, Md., April 21, 1917, Lieut. Edgar B. Colladay, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Clare Waring.

CONKLIN—HEARD.—At El Paso, Texas, April 11, 1917, Lieut. John French Conklin, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., son of Col. John Conklin, U.S.A., and Miss Marguerite Jewell Heard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, 8th U.S. Cav.

DRAVO—JOHNSON.—At Panama, Canal Zone, April 2, 1917, Capt. Charles A. Dravo, 33d U.S. Inf., and Miss Cornelia Johnson, daughter of Col. Evan M. Johnson, 5th U.S. Inf.

FIELD—HARDING.—At Edgemoor, Md., April 23, 1917, Lieut. John M. Field, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy H. Harding.

GREEN—WALKER.—At New York city April 20, 1917, Lieut. James O. Green, jr., U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and Miss Rosamond Walker.

HOLMES—JACKSON.—At Ocean Grove, N.J., April 20, 1917, Lieut. J. Grant Holmes, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and Miss Marguerite Jackson.

JONES—PENNINGMAN.—At Savannah, Ga., April 24, 1917, P.A. Surg. Robert F. Jones, U.S.N., and Miss Ann Elizabeth Penningman.

LILLIENDALH—ANDREWS.—At St. Luke's Church, Noroton, Conn., April 19, 1917, Dr. John R. Lilliendahl, of Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., and Miss Mabel Hume Andrews, daughter of Col. H. M. Andrews, U.S.A., retired.

LYKE—PLUMMER.—At Rochester, N.Y., April 9, 1917, Mr. Olin L. Lyke and Miss Georgia Moody Plummer, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward H. Plummer, U.S.A.

RIDDLE—COKE.—At New York city April 21, 1917, Chaplain Truman P. Riddle, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Davies Coke.

ROSSELL—SAWYER.—At Elizabeth, N.J., April 21, 1917, Lieut. Daves Rossell, U.S.A., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., son of Brig. Gen. William T. Rossell, U.S.A., and Miss Beatrice B. Sawyer.

SCOTT—NESBITT.—At Cleveland, Ohio, April 18, 1917, Capt. John Scott (Inf.), Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Florence Spencer Nesbitt.

STEVENS—TORRANCE.—At Derby, Conn., April 18, 1917, Lieut. John F. Stevens, Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Torrance.

TATE—SARGENT.—At New York city April 25, 1917, Lieut. Joseph S. Tate, U.S.A. (class of 1917, U.S.M.A.), son of Col. Daniel L. Tate, 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Alice Maud Sargent, daughter of Lieut. Col. Frederick H. Sargent, 31st U.S. Inf.

VON DEESTEN—LANG.—At Hoboken, N.J., April 5, 1917, Lieut. Arthur P. Von Deesten, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Gertrude Lang.

WARFIELD—WHITE.—At Meriden, Conn., April 18, 1917, Mr. F. P. Warfield, brother of Capt. A. B. Warfield, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth White. (An error of the types last week omitted "F. P. Warfield" in this notice.)

DIED.

BECK.—Died at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 13, 1917, Mr. Charles Edward Beck, father of the wife of Major Ralph S. Granger, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

CRABB.—Died at Bay Ridge, N.Y., April 24, 1917, Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner Crabb, widow of the late Major George W. Crabb, U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. G. G. Gately, Field Art., U.S.A.

KNIBB.—Died at Roanoke, Va., April 4, 1917, Mrs. Lizzie Crockett Knibb, mother of Lieut. Thomas Boyd Crockett, U.S.A., resigned, and of the late Lieut. Allen T. Crockett, 21st U.S. Inf., killed in action in the Philippine Islands Sept. 24, 1901.

McKINLEY.—Died at Oswego, N.Y., Mrs. Jane McKinley, widow of Capt. James A. McKinley, and mother of Mrs. Alfred Ballin, wife of Capt. Alfred Ballin, U.S.A.

WESCOTT.—Died at Shawano, Wis., recently, Judge Marion Wescott, father of Capt. Robert H. Wescott, 11th U.S. Inf.

REISINGER.—Died April 21, 1917, at her apartment in The Rochambeau, Washington, Julia Reisinger, widow of Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U.S.N., mother of Major H. C. Reisinger, U.S.M.C., and of Mrs. Joseph A. Murphy, wife of Surg. J. A. Murphy, U.S.N.

REYNOLDS.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 25, 1917, Pay Dir. Ziba W. Reynolds, U.S.N.

U. S. Depository

The Bank of Personal Service

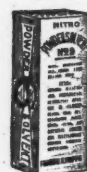
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FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 28, 1917.

Arrangements are now being made for the civilian training camp which will be opened here on May 1. Reservists from the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia will report here for training, the course of instruction to begin on May 8.

Mrs. Margetta, her mother, Mrs. Ballard, and small daughter, Wilhelmina, are packing and will leave shortly for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they will join Captain Margetta. Major Carroll D. Buck, M.C., from Washington Barracks, is on the post for temporary duty. Col. Mannus McCloskey, 3d F.A., has returned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Companies A and B, of the 3d D.C. Infantry, left here on Friday to reinforce the 2d Battalion, which is guarding the bridges and water works. It was necessary to reinforce the 2d Battalion, as its ranks have been greatly thinned by the discharge of men because of the dependent relative rule.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott has returned from West Point, where he went to attend the graduation exercises. Chaplain Arthur L. Smith, of the 3d D.C. Infantry, has received a donation of \$50 from Mr. William Jennings Bryan toward the Y.M.C.A. building which is being constructed at Camp Ordway.

Troops C and D, of the 2d Cavalry, under command of Col. Charles W. Fenton, acted as military escort to the French and British envoys who arrived on Sunday to confer with the President and his military advisers.

Mrs. McMillan, wife of Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., and son, Ambrose, will arrive shortly from St. Louis, Mo., and open their quarters for the summer. Among the officers from here who have entered horses in the National Capital Horse Show, which opens on May 5, are Col. Charles W. Fenton, Capt. Archie Miller, Vetn. G. E. Griffin, Capt. Charles G. Harvey, Lieut. Alexander L. P. Johnson, Lieut. Paul R. Frank, and many others.

The camp of the National Service School of the Women's Section of the Navy League, which was formally opened last Monday at the Conduit and Little Falls roads, has 250 women attending, representing more than forty states at the camp. The students are being put through courses in signaling, wireless, first aid, home nursing, knitting, map making, and many other subjects. A large lecture hall has been erected at the camp and is known as "Deyevy Hall," as Mrs. Deyevy, wife of the late Admiral Deyevy, donated the money for its construction.

Lieut. Augustin G. Rudd, on duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., was weekend guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander L. P. Johnson. The quarantine has been raised from the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller, as their son, Whitside, has recovered from the mumps. Miss Mildred Greble, of Middleburg, Va., daughter of Col. Edward St. J. Greble, will be a competitor in the hunting classes at the National Capital Horse Show next week, as she has a number of fine jumping horses entered.

Work has been begun on the building of cantonments here on the post. These buildings will be erected as samples, and will be arranged in units of various types of construction. There will be one of metal, the other of concrete, and a third of frame. It is proposed that these buildings be readily put together and also that they be portable, so as to be easily transported. The buildings for a company will consist of officers' quarters, lavatories, bath houses, barracks, mess halls and kitchen. For a Cavalry command there will be the same number of buildings, with the addition of specially designed shelters for the animals. A sample of a temporary hospital is also to be erected.

Mrs. Manly, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert W. Strong. Capt. and Mrs. Homer M. Groninger are packing and will leave shortly for the border, where Captain Groninger's regiment, the 5th Cavalry, is stationed.

As the National Capital Horse Show Association has outgrown its present location at Eighteenth and D streets, the spring horse show, which will take place from May 5 to 10, will be the last exhibition to be held at this location. A tract of 150 acres, purchased by the Association, will be constructed into a large horse show and amateur racing plant. The location of the tract is south of the highway bridge and quite close to the post and will be known as Fort Myer Park. This name was selected because of the prominence that is to be given to military events. The Association will hereafter be known as the National Capital Horse Show Military and Amateur Racing Association. It has been planned to hold the first show at the new grounds next spring; there also will be several hunt meetings held.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It is expected that a call will shortly be made for National Guard Coast Artillery, to man harbor defenses. A call for other troops may also be looked for almost any day.

Ex-Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, of Massachusetts, enlisted as a private in the 9th Infantry, Mass. N.G., on April 24. He was assigned to the mounted orderly section of the Headquarters Company.

First Lieut. William F. Rothenberger, Battery A, Field Artillery, N.J.N.G., of East Orange, has been unanimously elected captain, to succeed Capt. Claude E. Lauterman, appointed

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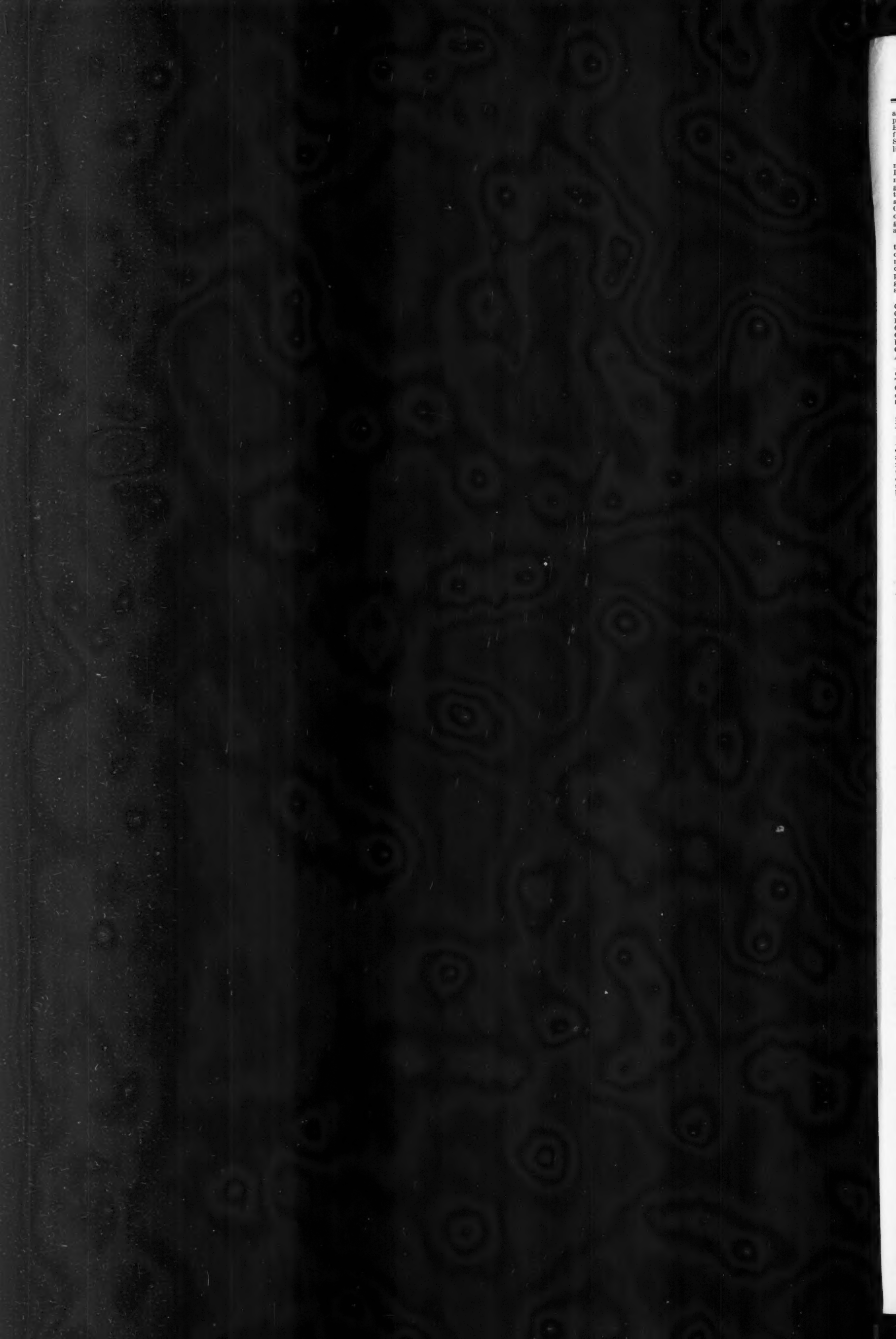
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adjutant. A surprise gift to Adjutant Lanterman was a horse presented by Captain Rothenberger, on behalf of the men of Battery A. The animal has been in the service of the battery for a number of years and the officer was attached to it. Supply Sergeant Robert L. Simmons has been elected second lieutenant and Reginald T. Bennett to first lieutenant.

Business men of Portland, Ore., have presented twenty motorcycles to the Machine Gun Company of the 3d Oregon Infantry. Fifteen of the motorcycles have side-car attachments. Five of the "cycles" are to carry dispatch riders, gun ammunition and parts for the motorcycles, mechanics and the range-finder sergeant, while each of the motorcycles with side-cars is to be manned by three members of the Machine Gun Company. The machine guns will be carried on one side of the vehicle and the entrenching tools on the other. The guns are to be placed alongside the various cars on special apparatus during fire.

Both houses of the Minnesota Legislature on April 14 passed the Public Safety Commission bill, carrying an appropriation of \$1,000,000. The Commission is to pay Minnesota Guardsmen each fifty cents a day for time spent in Federal service on the Mexican border; provide for the protection of life and property in Minnesota during a state of war; organize a home guard, and provide for the support of dependents of Minnesotans who enlist for the war.

Capt. Roy R. Knox, 5th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Oregon National Guard, has been appointed a member of the General Staff of the Oregon National Guard. Captain Knox has had ten years' service as a member of the Oregon National Guard, including service on the Mexican border. In civil life Captain Knox is one of Albany's leading young business men, being one of the partners in the Albany Mill and Elevator Company, which operates a flouring mill and warehouses at Albany, Tallman and Tangent.

A new Cavalry troop, seventy-five men strong, has been organized in Portland, Ore., for the Oregon National Guard. The new organization has already been designated by Adj. Gen. George A. White as Troop B, 1st Oregon Cavalry. General White has announced the promotion of 2d Lieut. Charles Gjedsted, of Troop A, to be captain of the new Troop B.

The Secretary of War on April 23 ordered out the 1st Infantry and Battery A, Field Artillery, of the New Mexico National Guard, for muster into the Federal service.

The 8th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., under Col. Elmore F. Austin, in a street parade in New York city April 21 turned out some 900 officers and men, and made a very impressive appearance. The command, however, was lacking considerable needed equipment, and some 200 men are waiting for both uniforms and equipment. Major General O'Ryan reviewed the column from the Union League Club. The new armory is soon to have its interior fittings contracted for, but it will hardly be ready for occupancy until Jan. 1 next.

13TH N.Y.—COL. SYDNEY GRANT.

A great audience boiling over with enthusiasm witnessed the review of the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.N.G., by the Hon. John P. Mitchel, Mayor of the city of New York, in the armory on the night of April 23. It witnessed a fine and varied military exhibition by a command of exceptional efficiency, and also saw one of the largest aggregation of men in the ranks the command has ever had on the drill floor. There were close on to 1,000 officers and men taking part in the drills and ceremonies, and more men could have paraded if uniforms were available. Colonel Grant, of the 13th, usually provides some innovation to add to the interest of a review, and this time he introduced one that was right up to date, and exceedingly popular.

When the veterans of the 13th, composed of men from the Civil War days to the present time, marched into the drill hall, escorted by the band, in command of Adjutant Finke, to act as guard of honor to the Mayor, a veteran color-bearer carried a unique looking flag. It had the stars and stripes on one side and the Union Jack of Great Britain on the other. The band played the famous old march, "The British Grenadiers," and the audience rendered great applause. The ceremonies opened with a most enjoyable band concert, the numbers including a finely rendered selection by a saxophone quartette. The first military event was a finely executed infantry drill, in close order, by the 3d Fire Command, Major Robert P. Orr. Then followed excellent artillery practice, under Lieut. Col. B. H. Pendry; a pretty evening parade, under Capt. H. V. Van Aken, of Fire Command No. 2; escort of the veterans, and the impressive review by the Mayor, under Colonel Grant. Of course the Mayor received hearty applause when he entered the drill hall, and again as he made the inspection of the command, which certainly did itself proud.

After a collation, participated in by the special guests, Colonel Grant introduced Mayor Mitchel as the greatest Mayor of the greatest city. Mayor Mitchel, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the great pleasure and satisfaction he had experienced in reviewing a command on the anniversary of the Civil War that was a direct successor of the Civil War regiment. The Mayor said that day was at hand when the 13th will be called to man the defenses of New York, a duty most essential to the safety of New York. Mayor Mitchel sent a couple of volleys into the Legislators at Albany who obstructed the passage of the Rockaway Point Fortification bill. He also pointed out that citizens who had joined the National Guard had performed a duty to their country, while citizens who had not joined it had evaded a duty they owed the country. He congratulated the regiment on its present efficiency, and said it could be counted upon to render good, loyal and efficient service.

Chaplain Boynton made an earnest plea for economy among citizens in living and pleasures, in order to prepare for hard times and sacrifices that must be met in the near future. He laid emphasis on the fact that we are at war, which he said was a serious situation, and that we have not only got to feed ourselves, but to feed our Allies. This, he said, could only be done by making vast sacrifices, and these, he said, will have to be made to win the fight for justice and liberty, or we go under, he said. He urged all to stand by the President, and uphold the position he announced in his message. The remarks of Dr. Boynton, like those of Mr. Mitchel's, were most forceful and timely, and were greeted with the most hearty applause.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. M. D.—Age limitations for applicants to take examinations for second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, are 21 to 30 years, inclusive.

J. C. E. asks: Is it lawful for counties to require a soldier to pay personal property taxes on motor-cycles? Answer: Your C.O. should be able to inform you as to the local laws on taxation. These laws do not apply to a military reservation.

O. B.—The family dependency funds of the Army and National Guard were distributed under orders of the Secretary of War. Payments are not now being made, and soldiers with dependent families are being discharged or their re-enlistment not being approved. As to your rights to pay of your federal position while off on National Guard duty on Mexican border, apply to the head of your department or the Auditor, and if unfavorable reply is made refer it to the Comptroller.

J. C. asks: (1) Does a soldier who has served four straight years have to be furloughed to the Army Reserve after the completion of his fourth year in time of war, providing he does not make application to stay the last three years? (2) Does a soldier who enlisted in 1913 have to make up time in consequence by the civilian authorities? Answer: (1) He would be furloughed to the reserve in accordance with his contract, but might be immediately called to active service from the reserve for the duration of the emergency. (2) Yes.

G. S. asks: The National Defense Act states the pay for mess

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The Underwear and Dresses for Children, of which we show a very comprehensive assortment in sizes up to ten years, are all sturdy, sensible, well-made little garments in good taste.

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sergeants, C.E. and Med. Dept., is \$36, and for the line \$30. Under which of these classes is a mess sergeant, Signal Corps, paid, \$30 or \$36? Answer: There is no grade of mess sergeant in the Signal Corps, so a man detailed to act as a mess sergeant in the Signal Corps would receive \$6 monthly in addition to pay of his grade.

L. N.—Apply to Q.M. General for information relative to examinations for sergeant saddler.

E. B. R.—Regarding O.R.C., apply to headquarters of your department (Chicago).

A. M. C.—Apply to Q.M. General as to your examination for sergeant chauffeur.

H. C. D.—Your attention is called to G.O. 13, Southern Dept., page 1089, our issue of April 21. You might publish this order in your local paper, and if the "little group of wilful" men continue the practice you mention, why not deny them the opportunity of witnessing the parades?

OPERATION.—Regarding your unsuccessful operation, apply through channel.

F. W. J. asks: I was honorably discharged because of disability and for the convenience of the Government. As it was no voluntary action on my part, am I not entitled to re-enlistment and continuous service pay upon re-enlistment? When discharged for disability had eleven years' service; stayed out of Service from 1907 to 1914. Answer: Not entitled to continuous service pay. You should be receiving second-period pay.

O. SCH.—Section 6, of the Army Personnel Act of April 26, 1898, has not been repealed.

T. J. O'B.—The results of the January examinations for provisional second lieutenants should be announced very shortly. There is no advance information available.

E. M. T. asks: Would a sergeant in the Regular Army who has not left his home station in the North be entitled to draw \$15 to \$25 per month extra pay for the support of his family, as was allowed sergeants serving on the border whose families were left at home station? Answer: There was nothing to prevent his applying for benefits of that appropriation, but now no more payments are being made. The whole fund of \$2,000,000 appropriated was disbursable at the sole discretion of the Secretary of War. Whether Congress will provide a similar fund again remains to be seen.

J. R. C. asks: (1) Are officers of the Regular Army ever allowed to transfer to the Marine Corps as officers in the same? (2) Are enlisted men in the Regular Army ever allowed to take the examination for a commission in the Marine Corps? Answer: (1) Transfers are not made from the Army to the sea services. Officers have at times been allowed to resign from Navy to accept commission in Army, shortly after graduation from Annapolis. (2) For several years appointments to Marine Corps have all been from Naval Academy, until the past year, when Secretary Daniels opened the way for civilians to take the examinations. Army enlisted men will have opportunity in July to try for commission in the Army. No provision is made for Army enlisted men to try for Marine Corps commissions.

G. D.—Apply through channel regarding your examination for sergeant, first class, Q.M.C., electrician, on March 5.

H. M. B. asks: (1) Where could one get copies of examinations that have been given to candidates for the Field Artillery arm of the Officers' Reserve Corps? (2) Also for the provisional appointments as second lieutenants in the Army? An-

swer: (1) Regarding examinations in Eastern Department, apply to the Adjutant, Governors Island. (2) Apply to The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.

ARMY PROMOTION NOMINATIONS.

The following long list of nominations for promotion in the Army was received by the Senate on April 19. The second lieutenants herein nominated for promotion were appointed provisional second lieutenants last November, under the National Defense Act, and are now promoted under a clause of Section 23 of that act which states that "should any officer become eligible for promotion to a vacancy in a higher grade and qualify therefore before the expiration of two years from the date of his original appointment he shall receive a provisional appointment in such higher grade, which appointment shall be made permanent when he shall have qualified for permanent appointment upon the expiration of two years from the date of his original appointment, or shall terminate if he shall fail so to qualify."

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Edgar Russel, S.C., to be colonel from April 12, 1917, vice Col. William A. Glassford, retired.
Major Carl F. Hartmann, S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from April 12, 1917, vice Russel, promoted.
Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, S.C., to be major from April 12, 1917, vice Hartmann, promoted.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 26, 1916.
Harley C. Dagley, 1st Cav., vice Boyd, 3d Cav., promoted.
Charles L. Clifford, 9th, vice Winfree, 15th, promoted.
Gaston L. Holmes, 15th, vice Graham, unassigned, promoted.
George W. Wersebe, 1st, vice Nelson, 9th, promoted.
John S. Jadwin, 2d, vice Engel, 7th, promoted.
Arthur P. Thayer, 3d, vice Addis, 10th, promoted.
Edward R. Scheitlin, 3d, vice King, 12th, promoted.
Edwin A. Martin, 4th, vice Hixson, 14th, promoted.
Frank G. Ringland, 4th, vice Cooper, 8th, promoted.
John B. Harper, 9th, vice Scott, 5th, promoted.
Winchell I. Rasor, 5th, vice Campbell, 7th, promoted.
Oliver L. Holman, 6th, vice Strong, 5th, promoted.
R. E. Willoughby, 13th, vice O'Hara, 15th, promoted.
Harry B. Flounders, 7th, vice Koch, 6th, promoted.
John C. Garrett, 8th, vice Reynolds, 3d, promoted.
Grover R. Carl, 8th, vice Carter, unassigned, promoted.
Hugh D. Blanchard, 11th, vice Pratt, 1st, promoted.
James G. Monihan, 11th, vice Amory, unassigned, promoted.
Anthony J. Kirt, 15th, vice Hoyt, 11th, promoted.
William G. Simmons, 12th, vice O'Hara, 15th, promoted.
John D. Austin, 14th, vice Greene, 10th, promoted.
John P. Kaye, 14th, vice Brant, 9th, promoted.
Cleo D. Mayhugh, 16th, vice Swift, 2d, promoted.
James W. Barnett, 16th, vice Wilson, 9th, promoted.

SIGMUND

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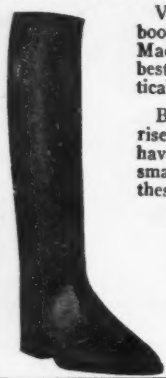


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Arthur N. White, 1st, vice Magruder, unassigned, promoted.
Patrick L. Lynch, 9th, vice Martin, 6th, promoted.
Ivan N. Bradley, 9th, vice Rogers, 7th, promoted.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 27, 1916.
J. J. McCollister, 2d F.A., vice Dougherty, unassigned, pro.
Frank A. Roberts, 7th, vice Hopkins, 2d, promoted.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 28, 1916.
W. D. Alexander, 3d F.A., vice Hollingsworth, unassigned, pro.
Herbert L. Lee, 7th, vice Daly, 1st, promoted.

Richard J. Marshall, 8th, vice Beatty, unassigned, det. O.D.
Ralph T. Heard, 8th, vice Browne, unassigned, det. O.D.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 29, 1916.
Harcourt Hervey, 3d F.A., vice Bane, 8th, promoted.
Francis W. Sheppard, 8th, vice Odell, 7th, det. S.C.

Robert W. Daniels, 7th, vice Hatch, unassigned, det. S.C.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 30, 1916.
John S. Winslow, 6th F.A., vice Finch, unassigned, det. S.C.
George N. Rubberg, 5th, vice Vanderveer, 9th, det. S.C.

Armand Durant, 6th, vice Anderson, 8th, det. S.C.
Thomas T. Handy, 7th, vice Crane, unassigned, det. S.C.

F. B. Tipton, jr., 8th, vice McMahon, unassigned, det. S.C.
Stanley F. Bryan, 5th, vice Palmer, unassigned, promoted.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 26, 1916.
Frederick W. Smith, vice Barlow, promoted.

Robert S. Barr, vice Aashbridge, promoted.
Charles J. Herzer, vice Muller, promoted.

William M. Cravens, vice Bennett, promoted.
John B. Martin, vice Richardson, promoted.

Oliver C. Stevens, vice Oldfield, promoted.
Edwin C. Mead, vice Hatcher, detailed O.D.

William T. Roberts, vice Finger, detailed O.D.
Carl J. Smith, vice Zornig, detailed O.D.

Dugald MacA. Barr, vice Barnes, detailed O.D.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 28, 1916.
James D. MacMullen, vice Ragsdale, detailed O.D.

Charles W. Bundy, vice Schimelfeng, detailed O.D.
Charles D. Ostrom, vice Baxter, detailed O.D.

Donald M. Cole, vice Stanton, detailed O.D.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 29, 1916.
James C. Huston, vice Dargue, detailed O.D.

Lenox R. Lohr, vice Netherwood, detailed O.D.
Edward E. MacMorland, vice Kimball, detailed O.D.

Henry B. Holmes, jr., vice Fitzgerald, detailed S.C.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 30, 1916.
Arvid M. Pendleton, vice MacDill, detailed O.D.

Stuart A. Hamilton, vice Nickerson, detailed O.D.
Howard F. Gill, vice Faymonville, detailed O.D.

Gerald R. Butz, vice Barrett, detailed O.D.
Joseph W. Barker, vice Waldmann, detailed O.D.

Shuey E. Wolfe, vice Gallup, retired.
Frank J. Atwood, vice Marks, retired.

Carl C. Terry, vice Goodier, retired.
Fred G. French, vice Clark, retired.

Edward A. Murphy, vice Beardsley, promoted.
Jep C. Hardigg, vice Spalling, detailed O.D.

Dale D. Hinman, vice Young, detailed O.D.
George D. Davidson, vice Rockwood, detailed O.D.

Robert E. Turley, jr., vice Whitaker, promoted.
Richard B. Webb, vice Brice, promoted.

Moses Goodman, vice Dunswort, promoted.
Kenneth Purdy, vice Crissy, promoted.

Jules E. Picard, vice Delano, promoted.
Robert E. Phillips, vice Malven, promoted.

William R. Stewart, vice Hughes, promoted.
Edgar Nash, jr., vice Meyer, promoted.

Vincent B. Dixon, vice Mountford, promoted.
Wilmer S. Phillips, vice Perego, promoted.

Edward H. Underwood, vice Gage, promoted.
Howard S. Thomas, vice Hickok, promoted.

Paul H. French, vice Prentiss, detailed O.D.
Horace L. Whittaker, vice Frank, detailed O.D.

Gordon de L. Carrington, vice MacGregor, detailed O.D.
James Q. Hood, vice Stason, detailed O.D.

James L. Hatcher, vice Wood, detailed O.D.
Ira B. Hill, vice Gatchell, detailed O.D.

Berthold Vogel, vice Wimberly, promoted.
Odes T. Pogue, vice Sutton, resigned.

William Chason, vice Smith, detailed S.C.
Evan C. Seamon, vice De Carré, detailed S.C.

Clarence E. Cotter, vice Evans, detailed S.C.
Gordon B. Welch, vice Stephenson, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, rank from date given.

Edward G. Taylor, 4th Inf., Feb. 10, 1917, vice Dalton, 2d Inf., retired.

Alfred H. Erek, 5th Inf., Feb. 11, 1917, subject to examination, vice Whitefield, 23d Inf., assigned D.O.L.

Fred P. Jacoby, 10th Inf., Feb. 11, 1917, vice Mudgett, 23d Inf., assigned D.O.L.

Walter S. Graecen, 1st Inf., Feb. 11, 1917, vice Ganoe, unassigned, assigned D.O.L.

Cary I. Crockett, 28th Inf., March 1, 1917, vice James, 13th Inf., deceased.

Homer H. Slaughter, 13th Inf., March 2, 1917, vice Humphrey, 10th Inf., promoted.

Henry C. K. Mullenberg, 2d Inf., March 11, 1917, vice Brown, unassigned, appointed judge advocate.

Fred F. Curry, detailed captain, Aviation Section, S.C., March 22, 1917, vice Enoch, 11th Inf., promoted.

James E. Chaney, 25th Inf., March 22, 1917, vice Curry, retained in Signal Corps.

William J. Fitzmaurice, Inf., D.O.L., April 5, 1917, vice Churchill, 10th Inf., detailed Q.M.C.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 26, 1916.
Frank L. Hoerner, 8th, vice Palmer, unassigned, promoted.

Joseph P. Vachon, 8th, vice McCammon, 3d, promoted.
Harry O. Davis, 13th, vice Remington, unassigned, promoted.

Floyd Hatfield, 13th, vice Rich, 25th, promoted.
Earl Landreth, 15th, vice Potter, 30th, promoted.

Richard T. McDonnell, 15th, vice Rich, 3d, promoted.
Harold P. Kayser, 13th, vice Wood, 16th, promoted.

Basil D. Spalding, 3d, vice Strong, 7th, promoted.
John J. C. Humphrey, 5th, vice Steever, 11th, promoted.

Gordon W. Ellis, 27th, vice Evans, 17th, promoted.
George L. Febiger, 4th, vice Goodwin, 5th, promoted.

Theodore W. Sidman, 4th, vice Peyton, 14th, promoted.
Fred Stall, 6th, vice Truesdell, 25th, promoted.

Claude E. Stadtman, 6th, vice Terrell, 22d, promoted.
Mitchell Hill, 7th, vice Dravo, 24th, promoted.

John B. Warfield, 7th, vice McElroy, unassigned, promoted.
Clarence R. Huebner, 9th, vice Benedict, 14th, promoted.

Harold G. Lewis, 9th, vice Stilwell, 12th, promoted.
Frederick McCabe, 11th, vice Herman, 24th, promoted.

Morton L. Landreth, 11th, vice Hooper, 12th, promoted.
Irving H. Engleman, 12th, vice Phillips, 28th, promoted.

Clarence W. Emerson, 21st, vice Richardson, 23d, promoted.
Frederick J. von Rohan, 14th, vice Gregory, 27th, promoted.

Frederick Schoenfeld, 16th, vice Catts, unassigned, promoted.
Earl J. Dodge, 17th, vice Diller, unassigned, promoted.

Paul J. McDonnell, 5th, vice Butcher, 29th, promoted.
Eustis L. Poland, 10th, vice VeNoble, 22d, promoted.

Fred I. Massey, 10th, vice Davis, 24th, promoted.
Curtis T. Huff, 29th, vice Dew, 17th, promoted.

Paul Hathaway, 21st, vice Wise, 24th, promoted.
Clarence F. Johnson, 18th, vice White, 22d, promoted.

Alfred R. Hamel, 19th, vice Drysdale, 20th, promoted.
Hardin C. Sweeney, 20th, vice Meals, 25th, promoted.

Eugene M. Landrum, 20th, vice Thimlinan, 6th, promoted.
Arthur J. O'Keefe, 18th, vice Atkins, 29th, promoted.

James A. Anderson, 22d, vice Thompson, 16th, promoted.
Adelbert B. Stewart, 22d, vice Van Wormer, 22d, promoted.

William F. Lee, 22d, vice Crystal, 2d, promoted.
Donavin Miller, 23d, vice Budd, 10th, promoted.

George W. Teachout, 29th, vice Glass, 21st, promoted.
Clarence R. Oliver, 23d, vice Wilson, 29th, promoted.

F. W. Huntington, 24th, vice Spalding, 17th, promoted.
Howard J. Houghland, 26th, vice Burnett, 1st, promoted.

Thomas J. Griffin, 22d, vice McAndrew, 2d, promoted.
Chester A. Davis, 28th, vice Hewitt, 4th, promoted.

Conrad L. Dennis, 30th, vice Simpson, 6th, promoted.

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Roland R. Long, 33d, vice Pickering, unassigned, promoted.
Arthur Van Dine, 7th, vice McClure, 16th, promoted.

Cordray W. Cutchin, 1st, vice Wright, 7th, promoted.
Charles B. Oldfield, 33d, vice Scott, 21st, promoted.

Charles J. Allen, 31st, vice Riley, 12th, promoted.
John L. Dunn, 30th, vice Brunzell, 20th, promoted.

Raymond Worley, 34th, vice Lawrason, 10th, promoted.
William B. Wynn, 34th, vice Harbald, 25th, promoted.

Louis A. Welch, 1st, vice Woolnough, 21st, promoted.
Schiller Scroggs, 31st, vice Fulton, unassigned, promoted.

Charles A. McGarrigle, 2d, vice Whipple, 3d, promoted.
Alexander P. Withers, 35th, vice Hawley, 9th, promoted.

Orville E. Lewis, 35th, vice Gimperling, 6th, promoted.
Lonnie H. Nixon, 36th, vice Walthall, 11th, promoted.

William F. Freehoff, 36th, vice Richardson, 2d, promoted.
Shelby Ledford, 36th, vice Cron, 10th, promoted.

Austin A. Adams, 37th, vice Edgerly, 5th, promoted.
Paul C. Turner, 37th, vice Hoop, unassigned, promoted.

Charles M. Cook, 35th, vice Pearson, 8th, promoted.
William G. Livesay, 30th, vice Ulio, 1st, promoted.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 27, 1916.
Robert L. Christian, 8th, vice Moorman, 18th, promoted.

William H. Cron, 31st, vice Bissell, 19th, promoted.
Leo E. Johnson, 31st, vice Elliott, unassigned, promoted.

George R. F. Cornish, 34th, vice Corby, 25th, promoted.
Delphin E. Thebaud, 36th, vice Minnigerode, 21st, promoted.

George S. Clarke, 37th, vice Topham, 24th, promoted.
Adolph O. Weidenbach, 35th, vice Sampson, 12th, promoted.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 28, 1916.
Fred McEl. Logan, 3d, vice True, 24th, promoted.

Freeman Smith, 4th, vice Campbell, 11th, promoted.
Joseph W. G. Stephens, 19th, vice French, 7th, promoted.

Adolph Unger, 9th, vice McCroskey, 15th, promoted.
Richard K. Sutherland, 11th, vice Van Horn, 22d, promoted.

Shelby M. Tuttle, 12th, vice Dowell, 11th, promoted.
Robert G. Moss, 30th, vice Malloy, 26th, promoted.

Emil W. Leard, 17th, vice Kaempfer, unassigned, promoted.
Walter P. Adams, 18th, vice Overholser, 17th, promoted.

Joseph N. Greene, 7th, vice Mason, 29th, promoted.
Serenio E. Brett, 22d, vice Williams, 29th, promoted.

Harry L. Reeder, 22d, vice Grieves, 30th, promoted.
Jay E. Gillfillan, 23d, vice Moreno, 28th, promoted.

Lester T. Gayle, jr., 26th, vice La Garde, 9th, promoted.
Trmer M. Chambliss, 30th, vice McClure, 8th, promoted.

James N. C. Richards, 34th, vice Emery, 27th, promoted.
Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 29, 1916.

John F. Ehler, 7th, vice Waddill, unassigned, promoted.
Theron G. Methven, 36th, vice Case, 27th, promoted.

Francis M. Van Natter, 22d, vice Ramsey, 6th, promoted.
Paul L. Ransom, 35th, vice Grubbs, 6th, promoted.

Rice M. Youell, 34th, vice Hammond, 8th, promoted.
James H. Holmes, jr., 34th, vice Titus, 15th, promoted.

Manton S. Eddy, 30th, vice Miller, 8th, promoted.
Charles E. Moore, 23d, vice Manley, 4th, promoted.

Gabriel T. Mackenzie, 18th, vice Lane, unassigned, promoted.
Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 30, 1916.

Erskine S. Dollard, 26th, vice Lentz, 21st, promoted.
Barnwell R. Legge, 34th, vice Test, 10th, promoted.

Alexander W. Dillard, 37th, vice Albright, 22d, promoted.
Edward M. Almond, 4th, vice Baird, 19th, promoted.

Charles P. Stivers, 6th, vice Early, 15th, promoted.
Robert C. Van Vliet, jr., 37th, vice Waugh, 22d, promoted.

Charles L. Chaffee, 9th, vice Rutherford, 5th, promoted.
Bobun B. Kinloch, 11th, vice Weeks, 15th, promoted.

Richard K. Smith, 14th, vice Cummings, 30th, promoted.
Percy W. Clarkson, 19th, vice Caffery, 5th, promoted.

Lee S. Gerow, 36th, vice Gullion, 20th, promoted.
Stuart G. Wiider, 16th, vice Kunzig, 21st, promoted.

John C. Mullenix, 10th, vice Nicholson, 7th, promoted.
Ross McCoy, 17th, vice Dillman, 6th, promoted.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 27, 1916.
Howard C. Tobin, 8th Cav., vice Kiehl, 4th Cav., promoted.

John A. Weeks, 2d, vice Scott, 15th, promoted.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 28, 1916.
Walter E. Buchly, 1st Cav., vice Dickey, 8th Cav., promoted.

Harold C. Mandell, 2d, vice Talbot, 15th, promoted.
Lester A. Sprinkle, 8th, vice Hensley, 15th, promoted.

Robert W. Grow, 11th, vice Merchant, 13th, promoted.
Terrill A. Price, 12th, vice Broadhurst, 8th, promoted.

William H. Kasten, 14th, vice Holderness, 7th, promoted.
Edwin Rollmann, 14th, vice O'Donnell, unassigned, det. S.C.

Leon A. Eyer, 16th Cav., vice West, 4th, promoted.
Richard L. Creed, 17th, vice Migdalski, 10th, promoted.

William M. Husson, 17th, vice Smalley, 14th, promoted.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 29, 1916.
H. L. Putnam, 17th Cav., vice Blaine, 10th Cav., promoted.

Roderick R. Allen, 16th, vice Wainwright, 1st, promoted.
A. W. Roffe, 14th, vice Milling, unassigned, detailed S.C.

H. K. Haylieck, 6th, vice Chapman, unassigned, detailed S.C.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants from Nov. 30, 1916.
R. C. Candee, 1st Cav., vice Jones, unassigned, detailed S.C.

Joseph L. Phillips, 3d, vice Harms, unassigned, det. S.C.
Kenneth McCatty, 2d, vice Brown, unassigned, det. S.C.

Joseph W. Geer, 6th, vice Brooks, unassigned, det. S.C.
E. D. Morgan, jr., 5th, vice Canady, unassigned, det. S.C.

Leslie B. C. Jones, 7th, vice Cathro, 9th, retired.
Kramer Thomas, 6th, vice Tyler, 4th, retired.

James R. Finley, 7th, vice Dickman, 15th, promoted.
W. S. Wadleton, 10th, vice Chaffee, unassigned, promoted.

Hale S. Cook, 11th, vice De Armond, 15th, promoted.
John M. Jenkins, jr., 11th, vice Quenkemeyer, 13th, promoted.

Beverly H. Coiner, 12th, vice Andrews, 2d, promoted.
Albert D. Chipman, 13th, vice King, 2d, promoted.

Arthur H. Truxes, 6th, vice Converse, 4th, promoted.
Gordon J. T. Heron, 7th, vice Robinson, 15th, promoted.

Hugh M. Gregory, 14th, vice Burch, 15th, promoted.
Oron A. Palmer, 16th, vice

Harry I. T. Creswell, 24th, vice Bubb, 16th, promoted.
 Charles E. Purviance, 18th, vice Barzynski, 24th, promoted.
 Lloyd H. Cook, 20th, vice Feild, 27th, promoted.
 John T. Bossi, 21st, vice Ward, 16th, promoted.
 Charles T. Senay, 22d, vice Clark, 22d, promoted.
 Egmont F. Koenig, 21st, vice Lowe, 1st, promoted.
 Arthur H. Goddard, 23d, vice Mages, 21st, promoted.
 Peter R. Kelly, 22d, vice Maddox, 8th, promoted.
 Edward M. Peters, 3d, vice Prigdan, 1st, promoted.
 James H. Edgarton, 26th, vice Reisinger, 24th, promoted.
 Lawrence J. I. Barrett, 29th, vice Dunford, 10th, promoted.
 Wendell H. Woolworth, 28th, vice Bankhead, 1st, promoted.
 John R. Brooke, jr., 21st, vice Adams, 8th, promoted.
 Frank L. Culin, jr., 30th, vice Longanecker, 22d, promoted.
 Daniel S. Appleton, 22d, vice Whitener, 19th, promoted.
 R. E. McLain, 34th, vice Ostermann, unassigned, promoted.
 Ralph C. Smith, 35th, vice Connolly, 11th, promoted.
 Thomas S. Arms, 36th, vice Barlow, 8th, promoted.
 Raymond D. Bell, 22d, vice Hohl, 16th, promoted.
 Archelaus L. Hamblen, 37th, vice Boswell, 20th, promoted.
 William H. Humphreys, 4th, vice Lewis, 9th, promoted.
 Paul W. Mapes, 6th Inf., vice Manchester, 2d, promoted.
 Robert C. Macon, 19th, vice Sneed, 1st, promoted.
 Frederic C. Dose, 7th, vice Westover, 14th, promoted.
 Stephen P. Jocelyn, jr., 3d, vice Shute, 26th, promoted.
 John D. Townsend, 6th, vice Cook, 19th, promoted.
 Henry H. Worthington, 9th, vice Bartlett, 15th, promoted.
 George L. Kraft, 19th, vice Clagett, 10th, promoted.
 John S. Switzer, jr., 4th, vice Abraham, 2d, promoted.
 James O. Cook, 18th, vice Jacob, 8th, promoted.
 Allen F. Kingman, 16th, vice Jones, 20th, promoted.
 Abraham Tabachnik, 18th, vice Schultz, 20th, promoted.
 William A. Rawls, jr., 30th, vice Elser, 8th, promoted.
 Hamilton K. Foster, 34th, vice Byrd, 27th, promoted.
 C. L. Irwin, 35th, vice MacMillan, unassigned, promoted.
 Willis E. Comfort, 3d, vice Fickel, 13th, promoted.
 Leven C. Allen, 19th, vice Boyd, 11th, promoted.
 Joseph Quesenberry, 37th, vice Beuret, 17th, promoted.
 Robert O. Jones, 7th, vice Lincoln, unassigned, promoted.
 Oliver A. Hess, 9th, vice Hartigan, 14th, promoted.
 Edward A. Allen, 17th, vice Magruder, 8th, promoted.
 Carroll M. De Witt, 11th, vice Huddleson, 26th, promoted.
 Clarence B. Carver, 23d, vice Keleher, 25th, promoted.
 Jedediah H. Hills, 23d, vice Pritchett, 30th, promoted.
 Edwin E. Schwen, 9th, vice Field, 26th, promoted.
 Dan D. Howe, 19th, vice Davis, 19th, promoted.
 John E. Copeland, 23d, vice Buck, 27th, promoted.
 John H. Humbert, 26th, vice Doniat, promoted and retained in Ord. Dept.
 Joseph L. Lancaster, 36th, vice Morrow, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 David R. Kerr, 37th, vice Bowen, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 Everett G. Smith, 30th, vice Carberry, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 Lyman S. Frazier, 26th, vice Atkinson, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 Howard E. Hawkinson, 28th, vice Kutz, promoted and retained in Ord. Dept.
 Julius A. Mood, jr., 26th, vice Rader, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 Sidney S. Eberle, 21st, vice Gantz, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 Joseph N. Dalton, 17th, vice Gorrell, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 Charles N. Stevens, 12th, vice Kilner, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 James S. Bailey, 30th, vice Christie, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 Henry C. Long, jr., 17th, vice Martin, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 William E. Lucas, jr., 24th, vice Spatz, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 Victor Parks, 3d, vice Royce, promoted and retained in Sig. Corps.
 Walter A. Pashkoski, 3d, vice Dickinson, 3d, retired.
 Roscius H. Back, 4th, vice James, 3d, promoted.
 Oscar F. Carlson, 6th, vice Fredendall, 2d, promoted.
 Richard G. Tindall, 7th, vice Lemly, 13th, promoted.
 Roy L. Taylor, 11th, vice Brown, 8th, promoted.
 Leander R. Hathaway, 6th, vice Lockett, 23d, promoted.
 German W. Lester, 12th, vice Stutesman, 23d, detailed S.C.
 Seely B. Fahey, 16th, vice Cleary, unassigned, dismissed.
 Karl Engeldinger, 20th, vice Robinson, 25th, promoted.
 Francis A. Byrne, 23d, vice Eastman, 20th, promoted.
 Harry J. Selby, 18th, vice Drain, 9th, promoted.
 Farragut F. Hall, 23d, vice Chilton, 24th, promoted.
 Orville M. Moore, 17th, vice Morrison, 7th, promoted.
 William H. McCutcheon, jr., 24th, vice Dawson, 25th, retired.
 Walter R. McClure, 26th, vice MacLachlan, 10th, promoted.
 Charles E. Speer, 28th, vice Rice, 1st, promoted.
 Baldwin Williams Foote, 4th, vice Palmer, 30th, promoted.
 Edmund Wilhelm, 2d, vice Paris, 12th, promoted.
 George H. Butler, 30th, vice Castle, 10th, promoted.
 Frank C. Foley, 9th, vice Householder, 25th, promoted.
 Leonard R. Boyd, 16th, vice Bartholf, unassigned, det. S.C.
 Withers A. Burress, 23d, vice Taylor, 27th, promoted.
 A. J. Hoffman, 24th, vice Santachi, unassigned, promoted.
 Harry L. Bennett, jr., 37th, vice Ganoce, 25th, promoted.
 Joseph J. McConville, 17th, vice Rice (E. F.), 1st, promoted.
 John C. Platt, jr., 14th, vice McNeil, 14th, promoted.
 Thomas H. Ward, 26th, vice Castle, 10th, promoted.
 Edward H. Nichols, 23th, vice Wynne, unassigned, promoted.
 Alfred D. Hayden, 17th, vice Lang, 29th, promoted.
 M. W. P. Wallace, 17th, vice Andrews, unassigned, det. S.C.
 Paul M. Ellis, 27th, vice Everett, 24th, promoted.
 Kirk A. Metzgerott, 6th, vice Wheeler, 26th, promoted.
 Thomas E. Mount, 20th, vice Van Sant, unassigned, retired.
 John P. Pryor, 18th, vice Dailey, 13th, promoted.
 Jewett C. Baker, 14th, vice Yount, 15th, promoted.
 Robert B. Moore, 30th, vice Crafton, 28th, promoted.
 Charles W. Jones, 7th, vice Seibie, 4th, promoted.
 Edward H. Cotcher, 11th, vice Jenkins, 29th, promoted.
 Robert S. Miller, 12th, vice White, 13th, promoted.
 Paul N. Starlings, 34th, vice Coles, 28th, detailed S.C.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 23, 1917.

The class of provisional second lieutenants entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at a delightful ball Friday evening. The ball room of the Hotel Chamberlin was prettily decorated, the features being the flags of the Allied nations. The orchestra of the 4th band furnished the music and dancing kept up till a late hour. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Foote, Col. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman and Lieutenant Purdie.
 Mrs. Sumner was a bridge hostess Tuesday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mesdames Wallace, Watts, Turner and Shedd. Mesdames Wallace and L. D. Booth poured. Mrs. Rawls entertained on Tuesday with a sewing party. Mrs. Dickinson entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Foote, Christian, Vestal, Lincoln, Wallace, Reybold and Miss Blue. Mesdames Sunderland and Horsfall won prizes.
 Miss Kathleen Moses is the guest of Mrs. Washington. Mrs. Dickinson was a bridge hostess Thursday, Mesdames Mathers and Barker winning prizes. Mrs. Watts entertained at bridge Friday afternoon. Successful prize-winners were Mesdames Sumner, Dyer, Crain and Miss Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Dickinson entertained at dinner at the Hotel Chamberlin on Friday for Miss Jordan, Capt. and Mesdames Coward, Lincoln, Fenton, Crain and Mr. Hutchinson.
 Miss Jordan spent the week end with Capt. and Mrs. Dickinson. Miss Kutz, of Washington, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland. Major and Mrs. Little, Mrs. McGoodwin, Capt. and Mrs. Rowe formed a dinner party at the Chamberlin Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Hines gave a dinner Friday for Miss Hines, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller and Lieutenant McMillan. Mr. Hutchinson spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Coward.
 Capt. and Mrs. Shedd entertained at dinner Friday for Mrs. Prindle, Mrs. Oakley, Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Booth, Lieutenants Hutson and Eastwood. Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland's dinner guests Friday were Miss Kutz, Lieut. and Mrs. C. U. Edwards and Lieutenant McMoreland. Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mesdames Boyd, Krupp, Sumner and Erker.
 Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner and his bride spent several days this week at the Hotel Chamberlin. Major and Mrs. Gulick enter-



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tained at a luncheon Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Gardner and for Capt. and Mrs. Brigham and Capt. and Mrs. Crain. Mrs. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, of Washington, D.C., spent the week-end with Mr. J. B. Kimberly at the Sherwood Inn.
 A unique and delightful progressive dinner was given by Mrs. McKay, Capt. and Mrs. Lohr, Lieut. and Mrs. Metzger and Lieut. and Mrs. Washington on Saturday for Miss Moses, Miss Goodwin, Capt. and Mrs. Horsfall, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott and Mr. Chapin. Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland entertained at a supper party for twenty-four on Saturday, with Miss Kutz as honor guest. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln gave a dinner Sunday, having as their guests Major and Mrs. J. T. Davidson and Lieutenant Hall.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., April 15, 1917.

Mrs. Crissy left Monday for New York for a visit with her parents. Major Glasgow returned to the post Wednesday from duty mustering in the militia. Miss Hess Mitchell, of New London, arrived Wednesday to be the guest of Miss Jane Carmichael.

Colonel Walke spent Wednesday at Niantic, Conn. Colonels Walke and Burgess examined Major Carmichael on Thursday for promotion.

Major and Mrs. Carmichael were hosts at a tacky party Thursday evening, when prizes for the tackiest costumes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Garrett. Those attending were Col. and Mrs. Walke, Capt. and Mesdames Bonnycastle, Mould, Trotter, Garrett, Tilton, Captain Crissey, Lieut. and Mrs. Summers, Lieut. and Mrs. Fressel, Mrs. Jones, Miss Dray, Lieutenants Ljungstedt, Chapman, Teter, Jones and Mittlestaedt, Hess Mitchell and Junior Goss.

Lieutenants Ljungstedt and Chapman spent Thursday and Friday on the post. Captain Conley, Lieutenants Ljungstedt and Chapman were examined for promotion on Friday. Lieut. C. R. Jones returned from Bridgeport on Thursday evening. He has been assigned to Fort Terry.

Capt. Glenn I. Jones returned Friday from duty in connection with mustering in the militia. Lieutenant Wogan returned Friday from Fort Jay, where he has been on temporary duty for several months. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. John A. Wogan, of New Orleans, who will make him a visit. Dr. Mittlestaedt spent Saturday in New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Stockton returned Saturday from Boston, where Captain Stockton underwent an operation for appendicitis.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 23, 1917.

Mrs. Bartlett gave a dinner Friday in honor of her guests, Mrs. and Miss Stewart. After dinner Lieutenant Sasse gave a theater party at the Majestic, where Evan Williams sang. Mr. Pevcar, of Freedom, N.H., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn. He is a first lieutenant of Cavalry, O.R.C., and is here to learn troop duty and observe the Cavalry drills.

A general mess will be opened in the club on the 24th inst. Frank, the club steward, is in charge. The moving picture given in the gymnasium Monday for the benefit of the American Red Cross was well attended and a net profit of \$45 was made.

Major Smedberg returned from Fort Slocum on Thursday. He is in charge of the recruit depot here and went down to Slocum to get some pointers on the running of the depot. Major John P. Wade returned Friday from Oswego, N.Y., and has gone on a five days' leave. The 1st Regiment, Vermont National Guard, left Wednesday. The regiment will split up

and do duty guarding bridges, etc., in this state and New Hampshire.

Mrs. and Miss Stewart, of Detroit, arrived Thursday to be guests of Mrs. Bartlett. They left Sunday morning. Colonel Dickman leaves to-day for duty with the machine gun board and will probably be away the greater part of May.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., April 21, 1917.

Mrs. Warren T. Hannum reached her husband's station at this post on April 17, and Quarters No. 3 are being rearranged for their occupancy. Col. Mason M. Patrick, post commander, returned last night from a business trip to New York. Miss Dorothy Shuey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Shuey, was hostess at a luncheon party given in compliment to the bride and groom-elect, Lieutenant Harrison Brand, jr., and Miss Helen McCumber, on April 15 at her home, 2127 California street, N.W. Miss Shuey is to be maid of honor at the wedding this evening. Others of the party were Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, and Mrs. McCumber, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight, Mrs. George H. Fort, wife of Lieutenant Fort, U.S.N.; Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bunkley; Lieut. Brehon B. Somervell, C.E., best man at the wedding; Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, U.S.N.; Mr. Bassett Blackley and Mr. and Mrs. Shuey.

Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty were guests at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Thomas W. Stubbfield on April 18. There were twenty-four ladies present. Mrs. Scully, wife of Representative Scully, of New Jersey, being guest of honor. Lieut. William H. Holcombe, C.E., has reported for duty.

This reservation contains one of the six schools for bakers and cooks that are distributed throughout the different departments of the Army. Capt. Will H. Point, Q.M., is post quartermaster and officer in command of this school and will formally open the school on May 15. In the mean time this school bakery is combining two kitchens, from which three companies of the 1st Regiment are fed, besides supplying the post with fine bread.

This post welcomes back Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson, wife of Captain Peterson, who arrived on the 18th from Kansas City, Mo., where she visited her family after leaving Brownsville. Capt. and Mrs. Peterson are getting settled in their old quarters No. 6 after an absence of ten months. Lieut. John F. Conklin, C.E., and his bride reached here April 19 from El Paso, and have taken their residence at the Wyoming. Lieutenant Conklin reported at this post for duty. Capt. James G. B. Lampert, C.E., who reported for duty with the 1st Regiment and accompanied Col. Mason M. Patrick on a business trip "somewhere in New York" during the past week, is just back at the post.

Capt. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., has returned from a trip of business to his station at this post. Mrs. George H. Fort, wife of Lieutenant Fort, U.S.N., has arrived at Washington and is a house guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McQuade. Mrs. Fort will be matron of honor at the wedding of Lieutenant Brand and Miss McCumber this evening.

Since the so-called first class of officer students completed their course of study about the 15th of this month at the School for Engineers, this post, there remains but one class of student officers. Members of this class are scheduled to receive their certificates about October next, making the grade in a year's time. Members of this class are Lieuts. William H. Holcombe, Robert W. Crawford, Dabney O. Elliott, George F. Lewis, Harrison Brand, jr., Oscar O. Kuentz, Edwin R. Kimble, John S. Bragdon, George J. Richards, Alexander P. Cronkhite, John S. Smylie, Lehman W. Miller, Earl E. Gesler, Edwin A. Bethel, John F. Conklin, Alfred L. Ganahl, John E. Harris, William F. Tompkins, Douglas H. Gillette, Paul A. Hodgson, Donald A. Davison, Thomas B. Larkin, Edwin C. Kelton, Mason J.

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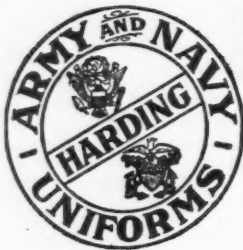
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COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., April 23, 1917.

Colonel Harris returned from a trip to New York on Tuesday. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie at the Du Pont Hotel Monday. Colonel Harris spent Thursday in Philadelphia. Captain Wilson returned to the post on Sunday from Olean, N.Y., where he has been on mustering in duty.

Mr. Randall Haylor, of Columbus, Ohio, arrived Saturday and is spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie. Mr. and Mrs. Izard, Miss Clara Izard and Mr. Raymond Izard, of Germantown, Pa., spent Sunday with Major and Mrs. Raymond. Mr. Colladay left on Friday for Baltimore, where his marriage to Miss Waring of that city, took place Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Colladay returned to the post Monday. Mrs. Donovan spent the week-end at Fort Delaware.

DEFENSES OF THE POTOMAC.

Fort Washington, Md., April 24, 1917.

Mrs. Bettison, wife of Capt. William R. Bettison, of Fort Hancock, N.J., who spent the winter in Florida and with Captain Bettison's family in Kentucky, stopped at Fort Washington last week for several days with Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates on her way North. Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates were hosts at dinner Friday, their guests including Mrs. Ira Crocker, Mrs. Paul Herman, Mrs. Van der Water, Capt. Thomas C. Cook, Dr. Hereford, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Gillespie and Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Scofield.

Mrs. Price, wife of Capt. Charles Price, of the Marine Corps, was a recent visitor at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Gillespie. Mrs. F. C. Scofield entertained the Bridge Club on Friday. Mrs. S. Davis Boak on Saturday was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Gillespie. Mr. Henry Patterson, of Baltimore, was the week-end guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Patterson, of Fort Hunt.

Mrs. Van der Water and Mrs. J. B. Gillespie were luncheon guests of Mrs. Russell Harrison in Washington on Saturday. Capt. Thomas C. Cook returned Sunday from Baltimore, where he was one of the ushers at the wedding of Lieut. Edgar B. Colladay, of Fort Du Pont, Del., and Miss Waring, of old St. Paul's Church on Saturday. Mrs. J. C. Scofield, of Wash-

ington, D.C., spent the week-end at Fort Washington with his son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Scofield. The dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Patterson last Sunday were Mrs. Briggs, of Kansas, and Mrs. Frank Willey, of Hornell, N.Y., both of whom are spending the week in Washington attending the D.A.R. Congress; Mr. and Mrs. Deloe and Mr. Pealer, of Washington. Miss Margaret Scofield was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Scofield for several days last week. Major M. O. Buckley entertained at luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. Alexander Patton, Miss Edith Patton and Miss Swope, of Philadelphia. Mrs. E. B. McBride was the guest of Mrs. W. P. Pence in Washington on Tuesday, when she entertained for her house guest, Mrs. Alston Hamilton, who will leave Washington in a few days for her summer home in Virginia.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 7, 1917.

Capt. H. M. Fales left last week for Detroit, where he will be on recruiting duty. Mrs. Wiegstein entertained at bridge on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Smoke and Captain Fales.

Little Joey Barzynski suffered a serious accident. He fell from a high fence, breaking his arm at the elbow. Mrs. Barzynski and her two children left on Thursday for Chicago, where Joey will be placed in a hospital for operation, the arm being so seriously fractured as to necessitate operation.

Mrs. A. J. Rogers entertained at dinner complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Humphrey, of Fort Collins, Colo. Major and Mrs. Smoke entertained at bridge on Wednesday night. Mrs. Schillerstrom and Mrs. Wiegstein were dinner guests of Major Goodman, Dr. Pierce and Lieutenant Long on Wednesday at the Plains Hotel. A charming operetta was afterward enjoyed at the Atlas Theater.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1917.

Mrs. George C. Marshall entertained at luncheon and bridge recently at Fort Mason for Mesdames Bell, Caldwell, Coles, Young, Marshall, Davis, Rowan, Brant, Sanger, Perkins, Brandt, Hotz, Butler, Moore and Park. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell entertained the Bridge Club last Monday, and in the evening had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Tiffany, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy and Col. Melville W. Rowell.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Young were guests of honor at an informal luncheon given Tuesday by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles A. Woodruff in Berkeley. Mrs. Wallace McNamara entertained recently at bridge for Mesdames Merriman, Wheatley, Johnson, Vestal, Lewis, Innes and Wollen. Mrs. Slavens was hostess Saturday at a luncheon and bridge for Mesdames Bell, Davis, Coles, Marshall and Burr.

Miss Elizabeth Pratt entertained at dinner Monday at the Cecil Hotel in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Lewis, who have sailed recently for station in Schofield Barracks, Honolulu. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell was guest of honor at an elaborate luncheon given last Wednesday by Mrs. Frank Caldwell. Miss Dorothy Caldwell assisted her mother in receiving. Mrs. Emery Smith was hostess at a luncheon Friday for Mesdames Folchman, Smith and Wilshire. Mrs. Dorothy Caldwell has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William M. Lewis and Miss Catherine Lewis at Del Monte.

Capt. and Mrs. Jauris Moore entertained Wednesday at dinner at Fort Scott for Capt. and Mesdames Russell, Chappelle, Cravens and Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie. Complimenting Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Frank Coe was hostess at a delightful bridge-tee Tuesday. Mrs. Richmond P. Davis was hostess at a bridge-tee Thursday at Fort Scott. Mrs. Chappelle and Mrs. John P. Smith poured tea. Miss Lila McDonald was hostess at a dinner for sixteen on Saturday in honor of Miss Mary Van Holt, a Honolulu girl, who is visiting here for a short time. Green and gold were the colors used in the decorations at the bridge-tee given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Alfred Brandt. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Goss arrived about two weeks ago from Washington, D.C., and have been extensively entertained since arrival. Mrs. N. P. Cole entertained at a luncheon Wednesday at the Woman's Athletic Club in honor of Miss Dorothy Thompson, whose engagement to Lieut. George Mayo, C.E., U.S.A., was recently announced. Among the guests were Mesdames Charles F. Pond, Charles H. Thompson, J. R. Boyd and C. F. Nieland. Mrs. R. T. Keiran, who had been visiting here with her mother, Mrs. Louis Schultz, left recently to join Lieutenant Keiran, U.S.N., who is at present at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Albert Rees also left recently with her young son to join Lieut. S. Rees, who is at Annapolis. A cordial welcome is being extended to Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter, who arrived Saturday from Honolulu, where they have been stationed for several months. Mrs. Hunter is en route to New York to visit relatives for a few months and will be here only a few days. She is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Gillespie at their home on Clay street. Mrs. Hunter will probably return to San Francisco again in October.

Col. and Mrs. James B. McDonald were hosts at a dinner Wednesday, when they entertained a number of their friends. Their guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins, Col. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell and Col. George K. McGunagle.

Miss Marie Louise Weber, whose engagement to William Woods Adams was recently announced, was honored guest at a dinner-dance given Saturday at the Palace Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Stewart. Miss Weber was also guest of honor at a supper party given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles P. Huff on Sunday.

Miss Polly Young has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Gavitt at Santa Barbara. Miss Dorothy Thompson was guest of honor at a bridge-tee given Saturday by Miss Helen Forbes. Mesdames Horace Clifton and Paul von Appner, Misses Marcia and Elizabeth Fee and Helen Gilbert were among the guests.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 18, 1917.

Dr. and Mrs. Hewett entertained with a delightful dinner for Mrs. G. F. Patten, Mrs. H. N. Flint, Major A. C. Miller and Capt. F. King. Major C. P. Robbins has returned from the border for duty at the post hospital. Dr. J. E. Hewett is in Kansas City mustering in the National Guard. Mrs. John T. Kennedy entertained with several tables of bridge, when Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Hewett won first and second prizes. Mrs. Swift presided at the tea table.

The Farriers and Horseshoers defeated the M.S.S. colored detachment in a game at Fort Riley; the score was 2 to 1.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Turner and Mrs. A. Weaver were dinner guests of Mrs. Clarence Lininger. Lieut. H. N. Flint has returned to Fort Wayne as mustering officer. Col. and Mrs. Rivers entertained with a Sunday supper for Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Volz, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Fegan and Capt. and Mrs. I. P. Swift. Mrs. F. G. Turner and her mother, Mrs. Weaver, entertained with a sewing bee, Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Lininger assisting. Those present were Mesdames Hatfield, Merchant, Rivers, Lininger, Swift, Patten, Flint, Richmond, Hunt, Kennedy and Miss Nell Hunt.

Mrs. B. T. Merchant entertained with a dinner for Mesdames Hatfield, Merchant, Lininger, and Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Donnelly. Mrs. Clarence Lininger was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Donnelly; a party to the moving pictures was enjoyed afterward. Mrs. Otto Burkhardt, from Seattle, was week-end guest of Mrs. T. R. Rivers.

Word has been received that 2,500 reserve officers will come to Fort Riley to train. The camp will open May 8. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Junction City, were dinner guests of their granddaughter, Mrs. J. C. Donnelly; the dinner was given in honor of Mr. Marshall's eightieth birthday anniversary.

Mrs. H. N. Flint gave a delightful afternoon reception for Mesdames Rivers, Hatfield, Merchant, Robbins, Powell, Lininger, Swift, Montgomery, Patten, Hewett, Kennedy, Richmond,

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Hunt, Weaver, Turner, Herman and Donnelly. Mrs. Rivers and Mrs. Richmond presided at the tea table, and Mrs. Donnelly and Mrs. Hewett assisted. Rev. Edward J. Mullaly, the noted Paulist priest from Chicago, was luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers. Father Mullaly is conducting the mission in Junction City and is attracting a large attendance of Catholics and non-Catholics each evening from the post.

Mrs. T. R. Rivers gave a tea Friday for Mesdames Hatfield, Merchant, Weaver, Turner, Kennedy, Elmer, Lininger, Swift, Donnelly, Hewett, Montgomery, Patten, Hunt, Herman, Flint and Richmond. Mrs. Kennedy served tea and Mesdames Donnelly and Swift assisted.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 18, 1917.

Capt. J. M. Ellicott, who has been in the East for several months, last week joined Mrs. Ellicott and their daughters, Miss Priscilla Ellicott and Mrs. Ross Kingsbury, who have been making their home here. Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley has arrived from the Philippines and is staying with her brother-in-law and sister, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, with whom her son and daughter have made their home during her absence. Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, with the former's sister, came on the same boat. On Sunday they were at the yard as guests of Surg. James S. Woodward. Their marriage took place in China, Mrs. Odell being an English woman.

Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Josiah Merritt arrived last week from the Philippines. They were in Vallejo with relatives for a few days before returning to San Francisco. Mrs. A. N. Mitchell returned yesterday from a several days' visit to Oakland. Miss Dorothy Bennett is spending a few days in San Francisco. Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Admiral Fullam, arrived in San Francisco this week from Coronado, where she has been visiting friends. She has joined her mother at the St. Francis Hotel, where the latter is confined to her apartments, suffering from an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Albert S. Rees and her little son have left for the East to join Lieutenant Rees. Incidentally the latter will now have an opportunity to make the acquaintance of his son, as the latter was born following the arrival of Mrs. Rees from the Atlantic coast on a visit to her sister. Mrs. Wallace Bertholf has left for the East to be near Lieutenant Commander Bertholf. She has been spending a few months with her parents in Southern California. Miss Margaret Holmes entertained a number of friends at luncheon at the home of Mrs. Elliott McAllister, of San Mateo, where she spent the last week.

Comdr. and Mrs. T. D. Parker, recent arrivals from the East coast, are occupying apartments at the St. Vincent. Mrs. Frederick Perkins is planning to come up from Oakland as soon as she can secure an apartment in Vallejo. She will remain there while her husband's ship is at the yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Olney are also at the St. Vincent.

Lieut. Emery Winship, who arrived from Macon, Ga., last week, made only a short stay in San Francisco before proceeding to Sacramento. Mrs. William B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton have arrived in San Francisco from Coronado and are at the St. Francis Hotel. Lieut. Reginald S. H. Winship, who met with considerable success in recruiting on his automobile trip a week ago, has started out again. Ensign C. E. Rosenthal's trip through Nevada has been productive of success, twelve men having already been sent back to the Huntington. Mrs. James Atkinson and Mrs. M. K. Johnson motored to Sacramento yesterday.

The Reading Club, which has been in existence here for several years, was entertained by Mrs. Schull at the Benicia Arsenal yesterday. Officers of the machinery division who may soon leave here were tendered a banquet by the supervisory force at Golden State Hall last evening. About eighty were present. The honored guests included Capt. C. N. Olney, Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell, Lieut. G. A. Trevor, Lieuts. Leo Sahn and H. A. Jones.

Last week 430 naval reservists or naval militia men were brought up to the yard one day while 600 came a day later. Many of the ships are now carrying their entire complement. Work is to be rushed on the seventeen submarine chasers awarded to Mare Island to construct, and they will be turned out in record-breaking time. The force at the yard is being increased just as rapidly as the men can be secured, and extra shifts are the order in all departments.

Med. Dir. Thomas A. Berryhill, in charge of the Naval Hospital, has made a request on the Navy Department that more female nurses be detailed for service here to take the places of men who will be needed elsewhere. As it will be impos-

sible to accommodate them in quarters at the hospital, they will live in Vallejo. The hospital is now filled to its capacity with patients.

Lieutenant von Elbons, one of the officers of the interned ship *Cormorant*, recently blown up at Guam, has been transferred from this yard to one of the concentration camps for Germans in the lower bay. For some time after his arrival from Guam he was allowed the freedom of the state and acted as assistant to the German consul at San Francisco. On Feb. 3 he was recalled to the yard, but his transfer to San Francisco was ordered this week.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., April 16, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Tillman have rejoined the regiment after spending several months at Deming. On Monday Mrs. Pickering entertained at the Country Club with a pretty bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Ingram, who left on Wednesday with Major Ingram for his new station at St. Paul. Mrs. Pickering's guests included all the ladies of the regiment, and Mrs. Yule, of the Artillery. High bridge scores were made by Mesdames Weiser, Watson, Wilson and Peck, while Mrs. Ingram received a handsome guest prize.

Capt. and Mrs. Cron and their three small sons are a recent acquisition to the regiment, having come from the 10th Infantry at Panama. A pretty Easter dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Wieser at the Gadsden. Mrs. Pickering won high score at the Thursday Afternoon Club this week.

Wednesday evening was the fortnightly guest night at the regimental mess. Col. and Mrs. Pickering entertained Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, of the 13th, and Colonel Johnson's guests were Major and Mrs. Thornburgh and Colonel Kennedy, of the Medical Corps. Lieutenant Row presided over a lively table of young folks, consisting of several young ladies from town and a group of the younger officers. Six new second lieutenants joined the regiment during the week, having just been graduated from the class at Leavenworth.

Mrs. Herrick departed last week for her home at Plattsburg, and on Tuesday Mrs. Peck left for Chicago, summoned by the serious illness of her father.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, April 21, 1917.

Capt. R. E. Grinstead addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso at its meeting yesterday on the subject of "Arms and Ammunition." Captain Grinstead is division intelligence officer and in charge of all secret service work in and around El Paso. Capt. W. S. Sinclair, recently detailed as inspector-instructor of Texas N.G., has arrived at Austin and assumed his new duties.

Lieutenant Akin has purchased a bungalow in the city and has moved from the Austin Apartments. Chaplain Chouinard has again inaugurated the outdoor "movies" for the benefit of the enlisted men of the regiment and has also procured a portable engine and accessories for use in showing pictures should the regiment be ordered away from the city and thus be unable to obtain power from the city electric lines.

The 3d Battalion, in command of Major Perry, received much favorable newspaper comment and congratulations on its performance at the military tournament at Rio Grande Park the past week, when it executed Butts Manual to music before the large audiences attending. Two performances were given, the proceeds being contributed to the Army Relief Society.

Captain Sutherland, recently assigned to this regiment, has been ordered for duty at headquarters, Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass. During Captain Corey's absence on leave Lieutenant Akin is acting regimental adjutant. Major Knudsen, assisted by Capt. K. T. Smith and Lieutenants Gerhardt and Esteves, is in charge of the school for non-commissioned officers, recently recommended for appointment as officers in a temporary force. The school will be held in this camp while several others, including non-commissioned officers from this entire district, will be conducted at Fort Bliss.

A "smoker" was given in honor of the new second lieutenants of the regiment at the Officers' Club last Saturday night, which all officers attended. The regimental band was in attendance. Two hundred recruits for the regiment arrived last night and have been divided between the companies, bringing the strength of each company up to approximately 100 men.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 21, 1917.

Col. Paul Straub, medical director of the base hospital, ordered transferred to Fort Logan, Colo., will leave soon for his new station. Mrs. Straub and family have remained in Denver during Colonel Straub's tour of duty at this station, where his work at the base hospital has been far above the efficiency mark. The hospital, during the presence of the 50,000 militia soldiers at this point, was quite a difficult proposition to handle, as all through the winter there were more than 1,000 sick men suffering from many different diseases, but notwithstanding the small army of attendants, the machinery under direction of Colonel Straub was never out of running order.

Lieut. Col. L. J. Fleming, 5th Cav., has been put in charge of the Enlisted Reserve Corps at this point. The grades in the corps are from private to sergeant, and the unit has been organized for the benefit of artisans from civil life from the age of eighteen to forty-five. Major and Mrs. E. P. Wolfe expect to leave as soon as possible for their new station at Washington.

First Sergt. William J. McSpadden, chief clerk at military headquarters to Gen. George Bell, has been recommended for a commission as a captain.

Government officials have been busy along the border and in the city for two weeks sealing or destroying all amateur wireless plants.

Twenty-eight recruits for the naval station at Goat's Island, Cal., left El Paso this week. Last week thirty young men from El Paso enlisted for service in the Navy and were also sent to California for training. Two hundred and twenty-five recruits from Columbus, Ohio, arrived this week and were assigned to divisions.

The Army recruiting depot in the city reports that enlistments during the month of April so far have exceeded any previous month. The Women's Rifle Club of El Paso is enthusiastically attending target practice and has accepted an invitation from Capt. James Rhea, 8th Cav., to attend target practice with Troop A of the regiment on Sunday morning at the post. A number of Indian boys from the Arizona Indian tribes came to El Paso this week and enlisted in the Navy. Twenty-five more from the Papago tribe are expected to reach here next week to enlist.

If the efforts of the military committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent civilians and Army men of El Paso are successful, this post will soon become one of the largest in the country. Options have been secured on different pieces of land adjacent to the present garrison, and it is hoped that some one of them will be purchased by the Government. Sufficient space is needed for maneuver grounds, an aviation field, etc. At present target practice is being held on the west portion of Logan Heights, and small-arm practice, hurdle riding and drilling on the east part, and if a larger post is contemplated or the present number of troops kept at this point indefinitely, more ground is needed, for the troops are at present on land belonging to private individuals and the city water works section.

First Sergt. J. J. McMillan, 20th Inf., who has been a provost guard for some time, left that duty to-day and will attend the school of instruction at Camp Baker for non-commissioned officers who are endeavoring to secure commissions as officers. Sergeant McMillan has served nineteen years in the Army.

About the biggest thing in El Paso to-day aside from the Army is the activity of the local Red Cross chapter. Many entertainments are being planned to raise money with which

Announcement To Army and Navy Men



THE Corona Typewriter Company announces that it has made special provision for supplying Corona typewriters, with a minimum of delay, to naval and military organizations and to individuals employed in these two branches of the service.

This provision is necessitated by the shortage of stock at Corona retail offices and agencies, consequent upon the heavy demand for the product.

Corona agencies will give precedence to Army and Navy orders. If unable to supply machines from stock, the agencies will, on request, wire to the Corona factory at Groton, New York, where a special reserve supply will be held for rush orders.

Preference will be given to departmental and headquarters orders, after which orders from individuals in the Army or Navy will be filled. But no civilian orders will be filled from this reserve supply.

Groton, New York
April 6, 1917

to purchase necessary supplies so that this city may do her share in responding to the needs of the hospitals in the event of real hostilities. Local headquarters has been established in the office of the A. P. Coles Real Estate Company, where the secretary, Miss Grace V. Logan, daughter of the late Major Thomas H. Logan, U.S.A., may be found at her desk every day. Mr. A. P. Coles, of the firm, is the chairman of the military committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Next Wednesday a tea will be given at the Paso del Norte Hotel, when it is expected to raise a large sum of money. On May 1 a May day festival is being planned by the Pioneers of the city; this will be given in one of the city parks, and preparations are such that it will be a very successful affair.

Forty militiamen of the 1st Georgia Brigade of Infantry, who were left at the post hospital too sick to be moved when their commands returned to their homes in March, left Friday night in a special car for their home state. Capt. William F. H. Godson, 8th Cav., made an address before the Kiwanis Club at the luncheon Friday in the Sheldon Hotel, when he explained the proposed organization of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the plans for the organization for a massive army for the country.

Lieut. Col. George T. Langhorne, 8th Cav., and range officer of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, constructed a rifle range to the east of the garrison in one day this week. It took six troops from the 17th Cavalry and six troops from the 8th Cavalry to do the work, which consisted in erecting twelve targets and digging a target trench nine feet deep and 144 feet long. It was hard work, but was the record for speed in target range erection. Colonel Langhorne has been appointed range officer by Col. William D. Beach, the new commanding officer of the 8th Cavalry at this post.

Many residents of the city were quite certain on last Friday night that Villa was expected when the heavy caterpillar tractors of the Artillery passed through the city and climbed the hill to the west overlooking Juarez, but it was only efficiency practice.

Col. H. H. Whitney, recently transferred to the Eastern Department for duty, will leave on Monday for his new station. He and Mrs. Whitney will be missed by their Army and civilian friends here. Major John Switzer, detailed to succeed Col. H. H. Whitney in the El Paso military district, is expected to arrive next week from station at Laredo, Texas.

Six Army training schools for the benefit of non-commissioned officers and civilians who are desirous of obtaining commissions in the Regular Army as officers have been ordered established in the El Paso district and will begin work next week. There are to be three Cavalry schools, one Artillery school and two Infantry schools. The Cavalry school will be located at Camp Stewart, and these will be under supervision of Col. Willard A. Holbrook, 17th Cav., Henry T. Allen, 13th Cav., and William J. Nicholson, 11th Cav. The Artillery brigade school will be supervised by Gen. Edwin St. J. Greble, with a competent corps of officers, and the Infantry brigade will be under Gen. Charles G. Morton and Gen. Francis J. Kernan. It is planned to have an officer teacher for every twenty students, and these will be carefully selected by the officers in charge. The school for the Infantry brigade will be held in the camp formerly occupied by the 3d Ohio Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf., has been appointed by General Kernan as president of the Infantry faculty. Already there are a large number of applicants.

Many applications are being made to the examining board for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps at this point. The board meets at this post and is composed of Lieut. Col. William Glasgow, 5th Cav., president; Major William W. Reno, M.C., Capt. Morris J. Locke, 8th F.A., and Capt. Ralph Leavitt, 6th Inf. The board holds examinations every Monday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at the base hospital, and the physical examinations are very thorough. Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, formerly 20th Infantry, have left the post for their new station at Boston, Mass., to which Major Moore was recently assigned for duty.

The soldiers' club house, under auspices of the National and local Red Cross organization, keeps open house every Saturday evening for the pleasure of the soldiers.

Col. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook were hosts to a number of friends last week at their quarters at the garrison. Capt.

Charles S. Haight gave a dinner at the Country Club Saturday, preceding the week-end dance, to which all remained. A number of social functions have been given this week, and others are being planned for next week in honor of Miss Alice Taylor, daughter of Col. Charles W. Taylor, whose marriage to Lieut. W. M. Modeste takes place on May 2. Mrs. W. A. Holbrook gave a tea on Tuesday. Miss Julia Tate entertained with a luncheon on Wednesday, when the guests were all girl friends of the bride-elect. Assisting Mrs. Holbrook were Mrs. Henry T. Bull and Mrs. Eugene Ely, sister of Miss Taylor.

Mrs. Herbert Williams gave a bridge party at the officers' club house Thursday. Mesdames Isaac Spalding, Victor Foster and Miss Trippet were prize-winners. Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard were hosts of an enjoyable dinner party preceding the dance at the Officers' Club on Thursday evening complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Comstock, of Providence, R.I., who have been their guests.

Gen. Edwin St. J. Greble gave a dinner party at the Officers' Club on Thursday. Covers were laid for Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, Gen. Francis J. Kernan, Gen. Eben Swift, Col. and Mrs. William D. Beach, Col. and Mrs. H. H. Whitney, Col. and Mrs. William Allaire, Mrs. W. B. Graham, Col. George T. Langhorne and Lieut. W. C. Houghton. Col. Charles W. Taylor, U.S.A., who has been visiting in New York city, returned to the post this week to be present at the marriage of his daughter, Miss Alice Taylor, on May 2 at the garrison. The mid-week hop at the Officers' Club this week was enjoyed by a large number of guests, and several dinner parties preceded the dancing. Capt. Oscar A. McGee was host at a dinner at the Country Club on last Saturday, preceding the week-end dance, to which all remained.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 21, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Omar Bunday entertained with a chicken dinner at the Valley Farm, in Boerne, for Col. and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Langgitt, Col. and Mrs. R. Harrison, Col. and Mrs. C. S. Farnsworth, Mrs. Webster, the Misses Wallace, Miss D. B. Marquette, Miss Shug Raume, Capt. A. G. Hixon and Capt. James G. Boswell.

The officers of the Quartermaster Corps entertained at dinner Wednesday at the Travis Club in honor of Major and Mrs. A. C. Dalton and for Col. and Mrs. Harry E. Wilkins, Miss Margaret Wilkins, Major and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Ankeny, of Seattle, Wash.; Colonel Fleming, Major and Mrs. G. W. Helms, Mrs. Miller, Col. I. T. Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. David Pryor, Dr. and Mrs. Cook, S. S. Rooney, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Major Madden, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. William Cunningham, Mrs. Eleanor G. Stevenson and Capt. and Mrs. Castleman.

Major Dalton, ordered to Charleston, S.C., in the recently created Southeastern Department, commanded by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, will leave in a few days to assume his new duties. Mrs. Dalton and her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Stevenson, will remain here until further plans are perfected. Capt. John S. Fair, president of the Cross-Country Riding Club of Fort Sam Houston, has resigned, due to his having been ordered to Washington. Capt. James E. Fehet was elected in his place. Dr. Calvin D. Cowles has left Fort Sam Houston and is stationed at Kansas City. Mrs. Cowles will leave soon to join Captain Cowles.

The officers and ladies of Fort Sam Houston featured in the celebrations which made fiesta week so enjoyable. In the polonaise militaire the following took part in the dance: Lieut. and Mrs. Richard B. Paddock, Mrs. Martin Shallenberger, Captain Hixon, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert S. Clarkson, Mrs. Roy Beitle and Captain Ruggles, Mrs. Frederick Combe, Capt. Wait O. Johnson, Mrs. Harry Landa and James R. Davis, Mrs.

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H. S. Mulliken and Major H. B. Jordan. The Fiesta Association had two lower boxes, which were occupied at the fête and queen coronation by Governor and Mrs. James E. Ferguson, Gen. John J. Pershing, Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings, King Antonio III. and Gen. and Mrs. James Parker. Another theater party was composed of Major and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, Mrs. Frances B. Payne, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Read, Mrs. Wroe of Chicago, Miss Reaume and Capt. R. H. Jordan. Col. and Mrs. Harry E. Wilkins entertained with a box party for Mrs. Calvin D. Cowles, Jr., Miss Elaine Walz, Miss Lida Wilkins and Miss Margaret Wilkins. Major and Mrs. A. C. Dalton gave a double box party at the festa fête Friday at the Grand Opera House. The party included Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Castleman, Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Pryor, Captains Simons, Rooney, R. H. Gordon and Sam Castleman.

At the coronation of Queen Thekla, of the Court of Butterflies, at the Majestic Theater, Thursday, the first out of town duchess called by the Lord High Chamberlain was Her Ladyship Marjorie, of the House of Metcalfe, Duchess of Fort Sam Houston, and her maid of honor, Miss Octavia Bullis, who were met by Lieut. John Magruder, duke, and Lieut. Arthur Harris. In the battle of flowers parade the Fort Sam Houston float was in the shape of an airship decorated in red, white and blue. Lieutenants Heard, Magruder, Harris, Wyche and Daly were outriders. The Army was well represented in the parade. Gen. John J. Pershing and his staff, accompanied by the Governor of Texas and his personal staff, were in it. It was also headed by the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

Mrs. George N. Bomford left San Antonio on Thursday for Staten Island, N.Y., where Captain Bomford is stationed. Mrs. Ralph Harrison entertained during the week with a luncheon at the Carolina Gift Shop.

General Pershing is having many affairs given in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Landa entertained at dinner Monday, honoring General Pershing, at the Menger Hotel. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, Col. and Mrs. Edgar Russell, Col. and Mrs. M. W. Ireland, Major and Mrs. S. J. Schindel, Major and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, Col. and Mrs. Browne, Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Col. and Mrs. M. H. Barnum, Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Paddock, Col. and Mrs. L. W. Kennon, Judge and Mrs. Winchester Kelso, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Combe and Judge and Mrs. Arthur Seeligson.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Combe entertained at dinner on Wednesday, complimenting General Pershing. Dr. Combe and General Pershing occupied adjoining tents during the Spanish-American War in Cuba. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Malvern H. Barnum, George Dunn, Harry B. Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Paddock, Mrs. Leonard Haynes and Mrs. Harry Landa. A party of sixty motored up to Boerne, to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Throckmorton, where they were entertained at a noon breakfast in honor of General Pershing.

Miss Marjorie Metcalfe entertained at the Hawaiian tea Saturday at the St. Anthony Hotel. Her guests included Misses Louise Dunn, Margaret Wilkins, Catherine Winn, Virginia Glass, M. Wagner, Adelaide Lewis, Dorothy Forsythe, Lieuts. Robert Walsh, Edward Glass, Frank Van Horn, Arthur L. Harrison, Marion Howse, Carl Adler and Captain Boswell. Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Fair complimented a large number of

friends at the carnival dance at the Menger Hotel on Monday. Captain Corbusier also entertained at the carnival dance, giving a remount Army supper, including twenty guests. Mrs. H. S. Mulliken and Mrs. Roy Campbell entertained the polo-naise militaire dancers, and Major and Mrs. A. C. Dalton had a table of four.

Orders were received last night by Col. Malvern-Hill Barnum authorizing the establishment of two Reserve Officers' Training Camps in the Southern Department. One of the camps will be established at Leon Springs and the other at Fort Logan H. Roots, at Little Rock, Ark. The camp at Leon Springs will be opened May 8 and 25,000 men will be trained there as the first reserve officers' unit of the new Army to be raised by the United States. A like number will be handled at the Little Rock camp.

Major Howard L. Laubach, in charge of recruiting at Fort Sam Houston, states that an office will be continued in the new quarters in his office at the Army post and offices will be opened in twenty-eight towns of the Southern Department. Major Laubach has arranged for the building of permanent quarters at Leon Springs and this work will be started immediately. The site for the Leon Springs camp has been chosen and it will take only ten days to establish a camp that can handle the first 2,500 men to be trained.

A movement is under way to increase the Texas National Guard from a brigade to a division, consisting of approximately 17,500 men. The subject was discussed at a conference between Governor Ferguson and Brig. Gen. Oscar Guessaz, Texas N.G., retired, and Capt. Claude V. Birkhead, of the San Antonio Machine Gun Company, and Brig. Gen. J. A. Hulen, Texas N.G.

The fastest and most interesting polo seen here this season featured the opening games of the tournament for the General Parker cups Sunday at Treat Field, Fort Sam Houston. A large crowd was on hand, in spite of the wind and dust, and the feature was a tie in six chukkers in the second contest, necessitating a play-off of an extra period. In the first game the 3d Cavalry team won from San Antonio, 7½ to 3½. In the second, the one that went overtime, the Aides-de-Camp four defeated the Staff Remount team, 11 to 10. Lieutenant Collins scored seven goals for the winners and played fine polo, but the star of the game, probably of the whole afternoon was Captain Margerite. Although he has not played in eight months and his mounts were strange, he played in brilliant form and quickly demonstrated that he is one of the best poloists ever seen here. Capt. Alexander Jones was the last performer for the Staff Remount team. The hostesses who served tea were Mesdames A. P. Blockson, John E. Stephens, J. T. Woodhull, S. P. Adams, J. H. Lapham, James Reeves and Misses Virginia Glass, Mary Pauline Fordham, Eleanor Barclay and Katherine Winn.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, March 16, 1917.

Lieuts. E. S. Hayes, H. B. Crea and C. K. Nulsen have completed their examinations for promotion to their captaincies. Lieuts. J. S. Leonard, O. W. Griswold and R. H. Dunlop have been ordered up and will be examined the first part of April. Mrs. Nulsen entertained at tea on March 2. Colonel Hale was host at dinner on March 2 for Col. Marienne-Lucas, commanding the French contingent in North China, and Mrs. Marienne-Lucas; the French adjutant, Captain Bourboulone, and Mrs. Bourboulone; Colonel Wright, of the 18th Punjabi Infantry; Major and Mrs. Nathan, Major and Mrs. Steele, Captains and Mesdames Ford, Castle, and Lieuts. and Mesdames Yount, Griswold and Short.

Major and Mrs. Bell and daughters, stationed for the past year in Tongshan, spent a week the first of the month in Tientsin with Capt. and Mrs. Dockery prior to their departure for Japan, where they will meet the transport at Nagasaki. Capt. and Mrs. Fry entertained at tiffin for Major and Mrs. Bell on March 4. Capt. and Mrs. Dockery were hosts at dinner in Major and Mrs. Bell's honor on Tuesday. Mrs. Griswold entertained four tables of bridge on Wednesday for Mrs. Bell, Mesdames Weeks and Castle assisting. Major and Mrs. Bell were guests of honor at dinner on Wednesday, given by Dr. and Mrs. Winston, from town, also at a most attractive tea on Thursday, when Captain Early was host. Mrs. Miller, from Tongshan, was house guest for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. Christie. Capt. and Mrs. Ford and Colonel Hale motored to Peking in Colonel Hale's motor-car on March 4, and remained there as Major and Mrs. Newell's guests a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Short have taken quarters on Elgin avenue vacated by Lieutenant Hicks and Mr. De Barry. Another most successful hop was given by the officers and ladies of the China Expedition on March 10 at the Astor Hotel. Major and Mrs. Newell came down from Peking to attend and were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Short for a few days. Miss Neville, from Peking, also came to attend the dance and was guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Nulsen. Miss Bonesteel, of Tongshan, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Castle; Lieutenant Ayre, from Leichuan, guest of Lieutenants Leonard and Crea. Several dinners were given before the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Short entertained for sixteen covers; Capt. and Mrs. Nelly entertained, as did Lieut. and Mrs. Nulsen and Captain Major. Mrs. Ford was hostess at a tea in Mrs. Newell's honor on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Crea entertained at tiffin on Saturday for Miss Bonesteel.

Major Steele has returned from a trip to Nanking. Mrs. Le Hardy was hostess at bridge on Wednesday, when she had seven tables, Mesdames Weeks and Gambrill winning prizes. Major Smith has recently moved from the Astor Hotel to All Saints' Parsonage, where he is living with Reverend Teale. Miss Gregg, of the Isabella Fisher Hospital, is house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy. Captain Kinard was host at dinner on March 15.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet, who went to Manila in January with the regimental athletic team, returned on March 12. Capt. B. H. Pope, 13th Inf., on leave for two months, came up on the train from the island to see his family again. This was guest of Captain Keck for a few days before going on to Peking. Capt. and Mrs. Junnius Pierce, Coast Art., with Mrs. Pierce's father, from Corregidor, and Dr. and Mrs. Giffin were also passengers. Dr. Giffin returned to the islands on the return trip of the boat. Mrs. Giffin remaining over, a guest for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. Short.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, April 10, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Erck on Tuesday were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Herman Glade, and the following morning had breakfast with Mrs. S. H. Hopson, leaving immediately for Colon, sailing that afternoon for New York, en route to Washington, where Lieutenant Erck has gone for treatment in the Walter Reed Hospital. Wilford Twyman returned Saturday from a week's outing with the Boy Scouts on the Island of Taboga. Little Katherine Twyman spent the last three days of the Easter vacation with Peggy Edwards, of Quarry Heights.

Mrs. S. H. Hopson was luncheon guest of Mrs. McKenny, of Corozal, on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Dravo were week-end guests of Colonel Johnson and Miss Elizabeth Johnson. Miss Emma Cobban, from Pedro Miguel, spent Friday with Mrs. Hopson, and that afternoon they were guests of Mrs. Ira Fravel, of Camp Gaillard, for tea. Mrs. Wilford Twyman had luncheon with Mrs. Needham, of Pedro Miguel, on Wednesday, when she also entertained a number of the civilian ladies. At a large dinner at the American Legation on Tuesday night Minister Price had among other guests Col. Evan M. Johnson and Major Herbert A. White, of the Army.

The last of the delightful Sunday evening "at homes" held by General Edwards was given last Sunday, when not only the Army and Navy set but hosts of the General's friends from civil life were present. These semi-monthly receptions given by Gen. and Mrs. Edwards have added much to the social life on the zone, and have been a delightful way for those of the Service set to meet together. Among the number from Empire going in were Colonel Johnson, Miss Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Wills, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien and Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Forbes.

Capt. Wilford Twyman addressed the men of Pedro Miguel



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at the Y.M.C.A. last Tuesday night on the subject of "Machine Guns."

Writing of "Military Training for the Police," in Policeman's Monthly, Matthew J. Eder quotes Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., as saying on this subject: "Something more than police training is required of men to take care of such emergencies as arise in a warring country, and few cities save New York have given their police any training except that necessary in the regular performance of their duties. To cope with such situations as would be bound to arise were hostilities declared, our police would have to be trained in the same manner as our Regular Army. The service demanded of them in times of war would permit of nothing else. I wish I could impress this fact indelibly upon the minds of the chiefs of police throughout the country, it is such an important feature of the national preparedness movement. None, I am sure, would fail to see the necessity of training their men in military tactics, and the untold amount that can be accomplished in a short time would amaze a great many of them. During the summer of 1915, military instruction of the New York police was systematically taken up under the direction of Capt. Halstead Dorey and Capt. Gordon Johnston of my staff. It is difficult for anyone who did not witness the drill of these men at the end of their short period of intensive training to appreciate what can be done in a short time with intelligent men whose profession is one which tends to establish discipline and obedience. Last year the work was again taken up by the New York police. The results were quite remarkable. When one remembers that the police force of New York, with its available reserve, amounts to over 20,000, it can be understood how valuable such a force could be in case of a real emergency. There is absolutely no reason why every police force in the country should not be trained to be just as valuable to its respective community."

The United States Civil Service Commission in a letter to the Secretary of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, says: "The commission desires to enlist your aid in its effort to supply an urgent need of the Navy Department for ship draftsmen. The situation is acute. Millions of dollars are available for new construction and for facilitating construction already begun, but all the shipbuilding work undertaken at government yards is retarded by a shortage of ship draftsmen. The commission has communicated with the heads of all shipbuilding and repair companies in the country, appealing to them to arrange, if practicable, to spare to the Government such of their draftsmen as may not be needed in connection with important government contracts. The commission is also sending its announcement to professors in technical schools, to the American Federation of Labor, and to editors of engineering and technical journals. The commission's several thousand local district representatives are assisting in the campaign." The pay of draftsmen varies from \$3 to \$4 per diem for grade one, to over \$6 for grade four. Applications should be made to the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., from whom application blanks can be obtained. They are rated upon the elements of physical ability, and education, training and experience. Applications are accepted by the commission at any time. Applicants will be given a rating as soon as their applications are received, and those who are found qualified will be offered employment at once.

As a means of massing the power of many men and rifles within one small compass to aid in our national defense, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., advocates the use of the battleplane, in an article printed in the Aerial Age Weekly. After pointing out the changes that have taken place in engines of war afloat and ashore in his lifetime, Admiral Fiske asks: "Is there no way in

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which this great inventive and constructive nation can get some more powerful and mobile unit than the soldier and his rifle? Yes, and that device is now being used in Europe, after having been designed and manufactured in the United States. It is called the battleplane. Some of the largest battleplanes are being constructed in the United States and one of the airplane manufacturers states that he can easily build a battleplane capable of carrying and launching a full size torpedo weighing 3,500 pounds. If battleplanes have a field of usefulness in Europe, where the distances are very small and where the organization, training and strategical employment of large armies have reached high state of development, do they not have a much wider field in the United States, where the distances are relatively enormous, and where the organization, training and strategical employment of large armies are arts almost unknown? Is it not possible that an immediate and strenuous development of battleplanes might save us from invasion, just as the Monitor saved us from the Merrimac?

Surgeon R. C. Holcomb, U.S.N., writes of "the Navy and its Relation to the Medical Profession in Time of War," in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. He says in conclusion: "The life in the fleet calls for the best young manhood of the medical profession. The duty is stimulating, and one lives among men who have high traditions to preserve, although there is often isolation from a professional

standpoint, and the best qualities of professional courage and ingenuity are sometimes needed. Not infrequently there is opportunity for rare adventure. The medical officer living among messmates whose life is devoted to the work at hand grows to realize that he is a constituent part of a mighty machine consecrated to the defense of the nation."

The Army and Navy Gazette and the Broad Arrow, two leading British service papers, on April 21 were incorporated under one title, the Army and Navy Gazette, the Broad Arrow, and the Naval and Military Gazette. This amalgamation was decided upon in order to fall in with the need for national economy in personnel and material. The Army and Navy Gazette was founded in 1860 by the late Sir W. H. Russell, the famous war correspondent of the London Times in campaigns from the Crimea to the Franco-Prussian War. The Broad Arrow was established eight years afterwards, absorbing a far older paper, the Naval and Military Gazette, which was first published in 1833.

At a soldier's hospital in France one of the wounded Tommies sought permission of the matron to visit the village near by. The matron did not think it wise to let him go, so she asked him what he wanted to do in the village.

"I want to get something from a shop there," he said. "Well," she returned, "I am going to the village myself this morning and may as well get it for you."

"Very well, ma'am," agreed Tommy, "please bring me a haircut and a shave."—*Boston Transcript*.

Capt. Charles V. Gridley Garrison No. 4, Army and Navy Union of the U.S., Erie, Pa., has passed resolutions expressing confidence in the leadership of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is an active member of the Union, and asking the President to authorize him to organize and command an army of 100,000 men for service at home or abroad; to be known as the Roosevelt Volunteers. It was further resolved, "That this organization endorses and recommends to Congress that a law be immediately passed authorizing the selective drafting of men to organize for immediate service at home or abroad."

"The Quakers may be depended upon to prove loyal to the nation and to human liberties," writes Horace Maher Lippincott, in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "even if they show it in as peculiar a way as one of their number who was a ship's captain and lay at anchor in a foreign port. Espying a piratical looking fellow coming up a rope over the side of the ship, he said: 'Friend, if thou wants that rope, thou can have it,' and he cut the rope, letting the marauder down to a watery grave, quickly and quietly."

Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., which has recently occupied a new armory 500 feet long, is again forced to enlarge its plant. Work has already been started for another building which will run parallel with the south armory and will be 500 feet long by 171 feet wide. The building, which can be completed in a few months, will be devoted entirely to United States Government work.

New war definitions copied from the notebooks of London schoolgirls:

"The flash of the gun is seen before the report to show that the gun is going to fire."

"A war certificate is a piece of paper which means that by helping the war you are helping yourself."

—*Boston Transcript*.

During the fighting a Highlander had the misfortune to get his head blown off.

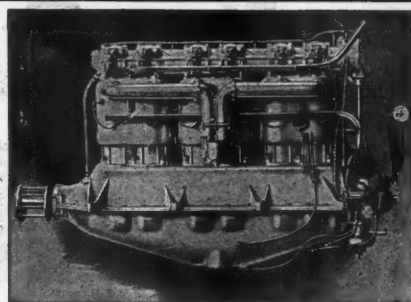
A comrade communicated the sad news to another gallant Scot, who asked, anxiously:

"Where's his head? He was smoking ma pipe."

—*Tit-Bits*.

Because of the enormous pressure for ship plates the Bethlehem Steel Co., is rushing the construction of its plate mill at Sparrows Point, Md. It is now understood that this mill will be ready to go into commission next October and will have a capacity of about 10,000 tons of plates a month.

The National Arts Club of New York city will conduct a patriotic competition until May 21. The following prizes are offered: For the best design for a valor medal, to be presented for conspicuous bravery to any persons serving the United States under military or naval authority, \$500 is offered. For the best American patriotic



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poem, \$250. For the best music for an American patriotic song, \$250. Every resident of the United States and every American citizen, wherever living, is eligible. The awards will be announced on Decoration Day and the prizes distributed at a special ceremony at the National Arts Club that evening.

Father W. H. Courtney, director of Catholic Charities of New York city, told a meeting on April 23 that when he went the other day with a funeral party to Calvary Cemetery he was astonished to find attached to a post of the cemetery this call: "Awake! Your country needs you."

One reason the pacifists are so earnestly opposed to war is that they now realize they are in large part responsible for its coming.—*Philadelphia North American*.

The Regular Army has taken possession of Hoboken. Good! Let the war be fought on German soil.—*Boston Transcript*.

In Rome they even went so far as to have a set of Conscript Fathers.—*New York Sun*.

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No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

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